Lower Kuskokwim River Inseason Subsistence Salmon Catch Monitoring, 2006

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by

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and

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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Measures (fisheries)	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative		fork length	FL
deciliter	dL	Code	AAC	mideye-to-fork	MEF
gram	g	all commonly accepted		mideye-to-tail-fork	METF
hectare	ha	abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs.,	standard length	SL
kilogram	kg		AM, PM, etc.	total length	TL
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted			
liter	L	professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D.,	Mathematics, statistics	
meter	m		R.N., etc.	all standard mathematical	
milliliter	mL	at	@	signs, symbols and	
millimeter	mm	compass directions:		abbreviations	
		east	E	alternate hypothesis	H_A
Weights and measures (English)		north	N	base of natural logarithm	e
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	south	S	catch per unit effort	CPUE
foot	ft	west	W	coefficient of variation	CV
gallon	gal	copyright	©	common test statistics	$(F, t, \chi^2, etc.)$
inch	in	corporate suffixes:		confidence interval	CI
mile	mi	Company	Co.	correlation coefficient	
nautical mile	nmi	Corporation	Corp.	(multiple)	R
ounce	OZ	Incorporated	Inc.	correlation coefficient	
pound	lb	Limited	Ltd.	(simple)	r
quart	qt	District of Columbia	D.C.	covariance	cov
yard	yd	et alii (and others)	et al.	degree (angular)	0
•	•	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	degrees of freedom	df
Time and temperature		exempli gratia		expected value	E
day	d	(for example)	e.g.	greater than	>
degrees Celsius	°C	Federal Information		greater than or equal to	≥
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Code	FIC	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
degrees kelvin	K	id est (that is)	i.e.	less than	<
hour	h	latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	less than or equal to	≤
minute	min	monetary symbols		logarithm (natural)	ln
second	S	(U.S.)	\$,¢	logarithm (base 10)	log
		months (tables and		logarithm (specify base)	log _{2,} etc.
Physics and chemistry		figures): first three		minute (angular)	
all atomic symbols		letters	Jan,,Dec	not significant	NS
alternating current	AC	registered trademark	®	null hypothesis	H_{O}
ampere	A	trademark	TM	percent	%
calorie	cal	United States		probability	P
direct current	DC	(adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type I error	
hertz	Hz	United States of		(rejection of the null	
horsepower	hp	America (noun)	USA	hypothesis when true)	α
hydrogen ion activity	рH	U.S.C.	United States	probability of a type II error	
(negative log of)	_		Code	(acceptance of the null	
parts per million	ppm	U.S. state	use two-letter	hypothesis when false)	β
parts per thousand	ppt,		abbreviations	second (angular)	'n
	‰		(e.g., AK, WA)	standard deviation	SD
volts	V			standard error	SE
watts	W			variance	
				population	Var
				sample	var
				-	

FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 07-50

LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER INSEASON SUBSISTENCE SALMON CATCH MONITORING, 2006

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	ii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ii
ABSTRACT	1
INTRODUCTION	1
Outlook and Management Strategies	4
METHODS	5
Interviews	5
RESULTS	7
DISCUSSION	8
CONCLUSIONS	10
RECOMMENDATIONS	12
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	12
REFERENCES CITED	13
TABLES AND FIGURES	15
APPENDIX A. KUSKOKWIM RIVER SALMON UTILIZATION	31
APPENDIX B. EXAMPLE OF SURVEY INSTURMENT	41
APPENDIX C. KUSKOKWIM RIVER INSEASON SUBSISTENCE SALMON CATCH MOWEEKLY REPORTS	
APPENDIX D. EXAMPLE OF LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER SUBSISTENCE CATCH MOINFORMATION PRESENTED AT KUSKOKWIM RIVER SALMON MANAGEMENT WORK MEETINGS	ING GROUP
APPENDIX E. KUSKOKWIM RIVER INSEASON SUBSISTENCE SALMON SUMMARY (REPORTS	

LIST OF TABLES

Table	P	age
1.	District 1, Kuskokwim River, commercial fishing periods and subsistence closure hours, 2006	16
2.	Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence summary report, summary of salmon fishing, 2006	17
3.	Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon summary, quality of fishing report, 2006.	18
4.	Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence survey fishing gear use summary, 2006.	19
5.	Kuskokwim River subsistence summary report, run timing, 2006	20
	LIST OF FIGURES	
Figure		age
1.	Subsistence Chinook salmon harvest as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim River, 1996–2005	21
2.	Subsistence chum salmon harvest as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim River, 1996–2005	22
3.	Subsistence sockeye salmon harvest as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim River, 1996–2005.	23
4.	Subsistence coho salmon harvest as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim River, 1996–2005.	
5.	Kuskokwim Management Area.	
6.	District 1, Subdistricts 1-A and 1-B.	
7.	Subsistence survey area, 2006.	
8.	Composition of subsistence harvest by species as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim	2 /
	Management Area, 10-year average, 1996–2005.	28
9.	Chinook salmon run timing past Bethel as estimated by CPUE in the Bethel test fishery, compared with fishing effort by week as shown by the inseason subsistence monitoring program	20
	I ICE OF A DDEADLORG	
Appen	LIST OF APPENDICES adix	age
Appen	ndix P	age 32
		32
Ā1.	P Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River.	32
A1. A2.	P Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River.	32 34 36
A1. A2. A3.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River.	32 34 36
A1. A2. A3. A4.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River.	32 34 36
A1. A2. A3. A4. B1.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 5, 2006.	32 34 36 38 42
A1. A2. A3. A4. B1.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council,	32 34 36 38 42
A1. A2. A3. A4. B1. C1.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 5, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 12, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 12, 2006.	32 34 36 38 42 44
A1. A2. A3. A4. B1. C1.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 5, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 12, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 19, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 19, 2006.	32 34 36 38 42 44 45
A1. A2. A3. A4. B1. C1.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 5, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 12, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 19, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006.	32 34 36 42 42 44 45
A1. A2. A3. A4. B1. C1. C2.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 5, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 12, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 19, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 1, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 1, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 1, 2006.	32 34 36 38 42 44 45 45
A1. A2. A3. A4. B1. C1. C2. C3.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 5, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 12, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 19, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 1, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 10, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 10, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 10, 2006.	32 34 36 38 42 44 45 46 47
A1. A2. A3. A4. B1. C1. C2. C3. C4. C5.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 5, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 12, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 19, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 1, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 10, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 10, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 17, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 17, 2006. Example of Lower Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence catch monitoring historical information	32 34 36 38 42 44 45 45 46 49
A1. A2. A3. A4. B1. C1. C2. C3. C4. C5.	Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River. Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 5, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 12, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 19, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 1, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 10, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 10, 2006. Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 17, 2006.	32 34 36 38 42 44 45 46 47 48 49

ABSTRACT

Through a collaborative effort with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) the Orutsararmiut Native Council (ONC) conducted inseason subsistence salmon surveys addressing qualitative assessment of run timing and abundance at selected fish camps and in communities of fishers in the lower Kuskokwim River during the summer of 2006. The project ran for 7 weeks starting June 1 to July 15. Information collected from these surveys was provided to fishery managers on a weekly basis. Information collected from this project provided fishery managers with timely inseason information on relative strength by species. The inseason subsistence catch monitoring project provided additional information to evaluate salmon run strength by indicating the relative success of some subsistence fishers in achieving their harvest goals. Additionally, this project provided a venue for local user input into the evaluation of salmon abundance and corresponding management strategies. The ONC inseason subsistence monitoring program, initiated in 2001, increased the quality and consistency of information obtained from subsistence fishers. Improvements to project operations since 2001 has increased the number and frequency of fishing family interviews, thereby increasing the credibility of the salmon catch information. Comparisons of inseason subsistence catch information can now be made between weeks within a given year and between years. Inseason subsistence catch information has also been used in combination with other information to evaluate the management actions taken.

Key words: Bethel, Chinook, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, sockeye, *O. nerka*, chum, *O. keta*, coho, *O. kisutch*, salmon, Kuskokwim River, Orutsararmiut Native Council, subsistence, Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group.

INTRODUCTION

The Kuskokwim River drains an area of approximately 50,000 square miles, 11% of the total area of Alaska (Brown 1983). Each year adult salmon return to the river and support subsistence, commercial, and sport fisheries. The Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishery is one of the largest and most important in the state (ADF&G 2005). From June through August, the daily activities of many Kuskokwim River households revolve around harvesting, processing, and preserving salmon for subsistence use. The use of family fish camps has been, and remains an important part of Kuskokwim River subsistence activities. Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Division of Subsistence (SD) studies in the region indicate that, on average, subsistence harvested wild fish constitute as much as 85% by weight of the total fish and wildlife harvested in Kuskokwim River communities; and salmon constitute as much as 53% of the total annual harvest (Coffing 1991). The harvest of salmon for subsistence in some Kuskokwim River communities may be as high as 650 lbs per capita (Coffing 1991). The average total utilization of Kuskokwim River salmon from 1996-2005 was 77,046 fish (Appendix A1-A4). The recent 10-year (1996-2005) average subsistence harvest includes 73,547 Chinook salmon Oncorhynchus tshawytscha, 56,767 chum salmon O. keta, 39,124 sockeye salmon O. nerka and 32,432 coho salmon O. kisutch (Krauthoefer and Caylor In prep). By comparison, the same 10-year average annual commercial harvest consists of 4,777 Chinook, 56,279 chum, 17,572 sockeye, and 270,021 coho salmon (Linderman et al. *In prep*).

More than 2,000 households in the Kuskokwim Area annually harvest salmon for subsistence use, and many households not directly involved in catching salmon assist family and friends with cutting, drying, smoking, and associated preservation activities (salting, canning, and freezing). The majority (75%) of Kuskokwim Area households are situated within the Kuskokwim River drainage (Fall et al. 2006). Bethel is the largest community in the region, consisting of approximately 1,739 households. In 2005, the postseason survey conducted by ADF&G SD estimated that residents of Bethel accounted for 33% of the Kuskokwim Area subsistence salmon

harvests and 33% of all subsistence caught Chinook salmon. In 2005, ADF&G SD also estimated that 60,956 Chinook salmon were harvested by residents of lower Kuskokwim River villages, or 87% of the total Kuskokwim River Chinook salmon subsistence harvest (Fall et al. *In prep*).

Alaska Statute 16.05.258. Subsistence use and allocation of fish and game establishes a subsistence use priority for reasonable harvest opportunity consistent with sustained yield management. Consistent with State statute, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) has made a finding of levels of Kuskokwim salmon that are customary and traditionally taken or used for subsistence (5 AAC 01.286). For the Kuskokwim River drainage the BOF found the following amounts of fish are reasonably necessary for subsistence uses: 1) 64,500–83,000 Chinook salmon, 2) 39,500–75,500 chum salmon, 3) 27,500–39,500 sockeye salmon, and 4) 24,500-35,000 coho salmon. ADF&G SD conducts annual postseason household fishing surveys in most of the Kuskokwim Area communities in order to estimate subsistence salmon harvest levels (Fall et al. *In prep*). Postseason Kuskokwim River household surveys indicate salmon harvested in 2005 fell within amounts necessary for subsistence ranges for all species (Figures 1 through 4).

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 established that rural subsistence users have a priority over other users to take wildlife on Federal public lands where recognized customary and traditional use patterns exist (16 U.S.C.A. 3114). On October 1, 1999, the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture published regulations to expand Federal Management of subsistence fisheries to Alaskan rivers and lakes and limited marine waters within and adjacent to Federal public lands. Federal subsistence fishing regulations are adopted by the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB).

Based on annual postseason subsistence survey estimates, Kuskokwim Area subsistence salmon fisheries consistently rank as one of the largest in the State of Alaska (Fall et al. 2006; Fall et al. *In prep*). State and Federal lawmakers have recognized the use and dependence by residents of the area on this resource and established subsistence use as a priority over other uses of the resource. In order to maintain the resource, State regulations and policies have been established to provide for sustained yield management. Kuskokwim Area commercial fishing regulations since 1985 have limited gillnet mesh size to a maximum of 6 inches and, in 1987, the directed Chinook salmon commercial fishery was discontinued (Linderman et al. *In prep*).

In September 2000, citing guidelines established in the Sustainable Salmon Fisheries Policy (5 AAC 39.222), the BOF classified the Kuskokwim River Chinook and chum salmon stocks as yield concerns. This determination was based on the inability to maintain expected yields above the stock's escapement needs since 1998, despite specific management actions taken, and anticipated low adult salmon returns in 2001 (Burkey et al. 2000). Based on the yield concern classification, the BOF adopted the Kuskokwim River Salmon Rebuilding Management Plan (5 AAC 07.365) in January 2001 and amended in January 2004 (Bergstrom and Whitmore 2004). The FSB supported this action plan through Special Action in the 2001 season and more recently through an Interim Memorandum of Agreement. This management plan provides guidelines for the rebuilding and management of the Kuskokwim River salmon fishery that will result in the sustained yield of salmon stocks large enough to meet escapement goals, provide fishers with a reasonable opportunity to harvest subsistence salmon, and to provide for fisheries other than subsistence.

The Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group (Working Group) was formed in 1988 by the BOF in response to requests from stakeholders in the Kuskokwim River drainage who wanted to take a more active role in the management of salmon fishery resources (Mundy 1995). Since then, the Working Group has become increasingly active in the preseason, inseason, and postseason management of the Kuskokwim River drainage subsistence, commercial, and sport salmon fisheries. In 2001, the Working Group modified its by-laws in order to more effectively address the needs of the Federal Subsistence Management Program by including members of the Coordinating Fisheries Committee of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and Western Interior Regional Advisory Councils (RAC) (Whitmore and Martz 2005). The Working Group further modified their by-laws in 2005 to include representation from communities at the headwaters of the drainage which had not previously been represented on the Working Group (Shelden and Linderman 2007). The Working Group now serves as a public forum for State and Federal fisheries managers to meet with local users of the salmon resource to review run assessment information and reach a consensus on how to proceed with management of Kuskokwim River salmon fisheries. The Working Group typically meets beginning in March or April each calendar year; has intensive and frequent meetings during June, July, and August; and has a wrap-up session in September or October. Working Group meetings provide a forum for area fishers, user representatives, community representatives, RAC representatives, Fish and Game Advisory Committee members, and State and Federal managers to come together and discuss issues relevant to sustained yield fishery management and fishery resource use. Working Group meetings provide a venue for the inseason subsistence catch monitoring project to present its findings to fishery managers and Working Group members.

OUTLOOK AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Preseason information provided to fishers regarding the fishery outlook and management strategies affected how they planned and scheduled their fishing activities. In 2006, ADF&G expected the Chinook and chum salmon runs to be similar to the 2005 salmon runs. In 2005, Chinook and chum salmon run sizes were large enough to provide for adequate escapements and subsistence harvests throughout most of the drainage. Salmon runs during the 2005 season were expected to be large enough to achieve escapement goals and amounts necessary for subsistence with a harvestable surplus available for fisheries other than subsistence. It was anticipated that a coho salmon directed commercial fishery would occur from late July through August.

For the past two decades, a system has been in place to monitor salmon run timing and run strength by comparison of current year information to historic information. This system includes, but is not limited to, the evaluation of Bethel test fishery (BTF) project catch rates, commercial harvest catch rates, weir passage, sonar passage, and aerial surveys indices of salmon abundance. Evaluation of inseason subsistence harvest information, collected ad hoc, has always been a component of this process.

In 2001, the inseason subsistence fishery monitoring program was initiated to obtain more consistent qualitative subsistence harvest information in the Kuskokwim Area (Whitmore et al. 2004). The monitoring program is a result of a cooperative effort between Tribal, State, and Federal agencies funded through the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Office of Subsistence Management (OSM). The program has strengthened the role that subsistence catch monitoring information plays in achieving management priorities such as meeting escapement goals, or providing fishers with an avenue to inform fishery managers on how their subsistence salmon harvests are progressing. In the Bethel area, the Orutsararmiut Native

Council (ONC), a local tribal organization, conducts the cooperative project and employs technicians who survey subsistence fishers inseason and summarize and report their findings to ADF&G, USFWS, and the Working Group on a weekly basis.

FISHERY MANAGEMENT

The Kuskokwim River salmon fishery was managed according to the Kuskokwim River Salmon Rebuilding Management Plan (Rebuilding Plan). The purpose of the Rebuilding Plan is to provide guidelines for rebuilding and management of the Kuskokwim River fishery that will result in the sustained yield of salmon stocks large enough to meet the escapement goals, amounts necessary for subsistence, and for fisheries other than subsistence (5 AAC 07.365). The Rebuilding Plan provides direction for establishing a subsistence fishing schedule allowing salmon net and fish wheel fisheries to be open for 4 consecutive days per week in June and July as established by emergency order. The schedule is implemented in a step wise progression up the river consistent with salmon run timing and may be altered based on run strength to achieve escapement goals. Once escapement goals are assured for Chinook and chum salmon, subsistence fishing can be allowed 7 days per week. The goal of the windowed subsistence fishing schedule is to spread the subsistence harvest of Chinook and chum salmon out across the run by providing blocks of time when fish pass through the lower river without any fishing pressure.

In 2006, the Kuskokwim River subsistence fishing schedule was in effect from June 4 through June 13. During this time subsistence fishing with gillnets with a mesh size greater than 4 inches and fish wheels was prohibited 3 days per week from Sunday through Tuesday. The first day closed to subsistence salmon fishing was June 4 in all waters downstream of Bogus Creek. On June 11, the schedule was expanded to all waters downstream of Chuathbaluk, and on June 16, the schedule was discontinued prior to becoming effective for the entire Kuskokwim River drainage. Some non-salmon tributaries in the lower and middle Kuskokwim River drainage were not affected by this schedule nor were waters outside of the Kuskokwim River drainage. Therefore, there were 6 days when subsistence salmon fishing within the Kuskokwim River was closed downstream of Bogus Creek and 3 days when subsistence fishing within the Kuskokwim River was closed between Bogus Creek and Chuathbaluk. In 2006, the subsistence fishing schedule was not implemented upstream of Chuathbaluk.

The Rebuilding Plan provides further direction to provide for a commercial salmon fishery if it is determined that salmon abundance is in excess of that required to achieve escapement goals and that adequate opportunity is provided for fishers to achieve amounts necessary for subsistence use. A commercially harvestable surplus of chum, sockeye, and Chinook salmon was identified in 2006, and a commercial fishery was implemented in District 1 on June 26, 2006 (Figures 5 and 6). The commercial chum and sockeye directed fishery was discontinued following the second subdistrict opening on 28 June based on lack of processor airlift capacity and a weak chum salmon market. From August 1 through August 30, a coho directed commercial fishery was prosecuted in the District 1. In 2006, 17 subdistrict and 2 full district commercial fishing periods occurred between June 26 and August 30 (Table 1).

During commercial openings, waters of the commercial fishing district or subdistrict open to commercial fishing are closed to subsistence salmon fishing activity. Subsistence fishing closures associated with commercial fishing periods lasted from 6 hours before to 3 hours after commercial openings. In 2006, commercial fishing activities in the Kuskokwim River resulted

in 120 hours of subsistence salmon fishing closures within Subdistrict 1-A and the adjacent buffer area, 135 hours of subsistence salmon fishing closures in Subdistrict 1-B and the adjacent buffer area, and 30 hours when all of District 1 was closed to subsistence salmon fishing (Table 1).

This report summarizes results from inseason subsistence harvest surveys conducted by ONC in the summer of 2006 with subsistence fishers in the Bethel area of the lower Kuskokwim River (FIS 06-306). This report represents a final annual report for project FIS 06-306 funded by USFWS OSM. Project 06-306 is a continuation of project FIS 05-307 (operated in 2005), project FIS 04-353 (operated in 2004) and FIS 01-132 (operated from 2001 through 2003) (Martz and Whitmore 2005).

OBJECTIVES

Objectives for project FIS 06-306, Bethel area inseason subsistence salmon catch monitoring data collection include:

- 1. Characterize salmon run timing and relative abundance in May, June, and July through weekly interviews with Bethel Area subsistence salmon fishers.
- 2. Characterize fishing activity and gear usage through weekly interviews with Bethel Area subsistence salmon fishers in May, June, and July.
- 3. Build management capacity by providing local input into the management process for the salmon subsistence fishery in May, June, and July through the presentation of weekly summaries of interviews with Bethel Area subsistence salmon fishers at Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group meetings
- 4. Build local capacity by providing cross training to an ONC technician in other ADF&G and USFWS projects for up to 2 weeks.

METHODS

In consultation with ADF&G staff, ONC hired a fishery technician to: 1) conduct weekly interviews with subsistence fishers along the mainstem Kuskokwim River, 2) summarize those data for Working Group meetings and 3) assist another ONC technician with the cooperative agreement project 06-106 between ADF&G and ONC in the collection of biological data from Chinook salmon taken in the subsistence fishery to characterize the age, sex, and length (ASL) composition of the subsistence harvest by gear type. The ONC technician conducted inseason subsistence surveys and collected Chinook salmon biological data in the Lower Kuskokwim River area between Oscarville and the mouth of the Kwethluk River (Figure 7).

INTERVIEWS

The Lower Kuskokwim River subsistence fishery catch monitoring project relies on voluntary participation of local subsistence fishers. Participants are allowed to remain anonymous and most have participated since 2001 when the project began. Most are life-long residents of the Kuskokwim Area and represent some of the most experienced and knowledgeable fishers in the Bethel area. Most participants are of Alaska Native descent with a long tradition of practicing subsistence as a way of life. The amount of experience in the fishery by those interviewed ranges from 10 to 50 years each. The technician employed by ONC to conduct the interviews has approximately 23 years of subsistence fishing experience in the Kuskokwim River.

Nearly all participants are interviewed at seasonal fishing locations (fish camps) that have been maintained across generations in the areas of Gweek River, Church Slough, Steamboat Slough, Straight Slough, Old Bethel Airport, Oscarville Slough, Napaskiak Slough, the mainstem Kuskokwim River and Bethel (Figure 7). A list of approximately 54 interview participants (developed and maintained since 2001) from previous years formed the initial list for 2006. The fishery technicians interviewed these 54 families along with opportunistic encounters with fishers at the Bethel boat ramp or in other areas within the city of Bethel, during which additional families wishing to participate were added. Generally, the subsistence fisher responsible for the majority of the subsistence salmon harvest was interviewed at each fish camp. This fisher usually represents a larger group of people participating in the harvest, processing and preserving of subsistence caught salmon. Based on the success in past years, the same family member of a fish camp is interviewed each week.

The interview format was developed in conjunction with staff from ADF&G, USFWS, and ONC. ADF&G staff took the lead in coordinating and finalizing the interview format and protocols (Appendix B1). Questions on the form included: family name, community of residence, date household began fishing, fish camp location, fishing area, season harvest goals by species, qualitative assessment of weekly fishing success, progress toward achieving harvest goals, gear types utilized, general comments about fishing conditions, opinion on run timing, fishing difficulties, whether subsistence harvest goals were met, and the date the family completed salmon fishing for each species. The questions were designed to: 1) provide information from interviews with individual subsistence fishing families to provide a qualitative assessment of subsistence fishing success, 2) determine timing of the harvest 3) determine if fishers were selectively harvesting specific salmon species using particular mesh sizes or harvest methods, 4) determine if there were factors other than fish abundance that may have affected the relative success of achieving their harvest goals, and 5) determine a general assessment of salmon run timing based on subsistence fishers' perspective. Fishers were specifically asked: "Compared with this time in a "Normal" year, how were your catch rates for salmon this week?" Their answers were categorized as 'Very Good', 'Normal', or 'Poor' and together were viewed as an index of relative abundance. In order to provide a general characterization of salmon run timing, subsistence fishers were additionally asked the question: "Does the salmon run appear to be running early, late, or normal (Appendix B1)?"

The 2006 project consisted of hiring and training one fisheries technician by the ONC project investigator in consultation with ADF&G project investigators to begin field season preparations on May 26 and subsistence catch monitoring interviews on June 1. This technician worked in partnership with the ONC technician hired for FIS 06-306 and has been employed by ONC since the project began in 2001. Each week the technicians would travel by skiff to 54 outlying fish camps in the lower Kuskokwim River between Oscarville and the mouth of the Kwethluk River contacting the same general fish camp occupants during the 6 years the project has been in operation (Figure 7). Bethel fishers were contacted at fish camp, home or by phone. The technician conducted interviews beginning Wednesday of every week starting June 1 through July 15 with subsistence fishers in Bethel and vicinity fish camps. The technician asked questions in order to complete a two page survey instrument form (Appendix B1). Completed

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¹ The Bethel vicinity is defined as: those waters of the mainstem Kuskokwim River between Napaskiak and the lower end of Kuskokuak Slough, including Church Slough.

weekly reports summarizing answers to weekly questions were generally received by ADF&G staff the Monday following the interview week and were distributed to USFWS, RAC members, Working Group members, and the public at Working Group meetings (Appendix C1–C7). Collection of this information and distribution of the subsequent summaries provided a venue for local user input into the determination of salmon run abundance, run timing and corresponding management strategies.

Once interviews were discontinued for 2006, the fisheries technicians were cross trained with ADF&G staff to begin drafting the narrative, tables, figures, and appendices of this report and worked with crews inseason at the Kogrukluk River weir and the Kalskag fish wheel tagging project. The ONC Natural Resource Director regularly attended Working Group meetings and provided oral summaries of the interviews.

RESULTS

In 2006, ONC staff conducted inseason subsistence surveys from June 1 to July 15. Each week between 22 to 48 individual fishing families were interviewed regarding their subsistence fishing activities for the week. A total of 248 interviews were conducted in 2006 (Tables 2 and 3). Seven weekly summaries were prepared and presented at Working Group meetings (Appendix C1–C7).

The most intense fishing activity in the study area occurred during mid June through the first week of July, as this is the period of greatest Chinook salmon abundance. During this period, a total of 162 interviews were conducted and 30% to 90% of families interviewed each week reported fishing (Tables 2 and 3). Through mid June and the first week of July, 106 interviews had reports of people fishing. Out of these 106 interviews, 56% had reports of Chinook salmon fishing as 'Very Good', and 44% had reports of Chinook salmon fishing as being 'Normal'. There were no reports of 'Poor' Chinook salmon fishing by interviewed fishing families. During the weeks ending June 17 and July 1, 130 interviews had reports of families fishing (Table 2). Chum salmon fishing was described as 'Very Good' in 74% of the 130 interviews while 26% of the 130 interviews had reports of fishing as 'Normal'. There were no reports of 'Poor' chum salmon fishing by interviewed fishing families. In the 130 interviews reporting families fishing during the weeks ending June 17 and July 1, 38% described sockeye salmon fishing as 'Very Good', 54% of the interviews had reports that fishing for sockeye salmon was 'Normal', 8% of the interviews had reports that sockeye fishing was 'Poor' (Table 2).

From mid June through the first week of July, 162 fishing families interviewed reported using gillnets and 1 family reported using rod and reel. Families using only drift gillnet gear constituted 81% of interviews while those using only set gillnet gear accounted for 9% of interviewed fishers (Table 4). Of the families fishing from mid June through the first week of July, 9% reported using both drift and set gillnet gear. Approximately 1% of the families reported using rod and reel. Gillnets with mesh size greater than 6 inches are primarily utilized to target Chinook salmon and 74% of interviewed fishers used only gillnets of this mesh size from mid June through the first week of July. Nearly 12% of interviewed fishers used only gillnets with mesh sizes smaller than 6 inches while 13% reported using both larger and smaller mesh sizes during this period.

During the June 15 Working Group meeting, a decision was reached to suspend the subsistence fishing schedule and go to 7 days per week subsistence fishing beginning June 16 (Shelden and Linderman 2007). The June 10 inseason salmon catch monitoring report (Appendix C2) provided valuable perspectives that influenced this decision. For example, the June 10 report showed that 32% of the individual fishing families interviewed had described Chinook fishing as 'Very Good' and 68% as 'Normal' (Table 3). No fishing families reported fishing to be 'Poor' during that week.

Participation in the subsistence fishery by interviewed fishing families declined in July (Tables 2 and 3). In the first 3 weeks of July, 110 interviews were conducted. During the weeks ending July 1, 8, and 15, twenty seven interviewees reported fishing. During this period, fisher participation was 24% of families interviewed in the 3 weeks of July. Chinook salmon fishing was described as 'Very Good' by 11% of the 27 reporting fishers and 'Normal' by 89%. There were no reports of Chinook salmon fishing being 'Poor'. Chum salmon fishing was described as 'Very Good' by 63% of the 27 reporting fishers and 'Normal' by 37%. There were no reports of chum salmon fishing being 'Poor'. Of the 27 interviews reporting fishing during the first 3 weeks of July, 33% described sockeye fishing as 'Very Good', 67% described sockeye fishing as 'Normal' while no fishing families reported fishing as 'Poor' (Table 3). Of fishers interviewed in July, 82% used drift gillnets only, while 3% of those interviewed reported subsistence fishing with only set gillnets. No families reported using both drift and setnets during July. 15% of the families fishing reported using rod and reel. Approximately 41% of the interviewed fishers reported using gillnets with 6 inch or larger mesh size. Approximately 44% reported using 6 inch or smaller mesh (Table 4). No families reported using both larger and smaller mesh sizes for the 3 weeks in July.

In 2006, fishers were asked to compare the run timing of each species of subsistence caught salmon to what they considered "normal" for the majority of years they had fished. Answers to these questions by date and species are recorded in Table 5. In general, fishers felt that the Chinook run was a week to 10 days late and that the chum and sockeye runs were normal. Fishers attributed the late arrival of Chinook to late break-up of Kuskokwim River ice cover and persistent low temperatures in June. Later surveys record that fishers felt the Chinook run was "normal". However, on further questioning, fishers specified that although the Chinook run had been late, the run had behaved normally; building, peaking, and declining in a predictable way, but had remained consistently 10 days late. Initial responses by fishers indicating early arrivals of chum and sockeye salmon were later retracted. Fishers later indicated that the run timing was in fact fairly typical for most years (Table 5).

DISCUSSION

Information used to manage the Kuskokwim River fisheries includes: subsistence harvest reports, test fish project summaries, and reports of salmon abundance from weir, sonar, and aerial survey programs as salmon approach clear water tributary spawning grounds. The inseason catch monitoring interviews are important in providing some of the first formal information pertaining to salmon abundance and subsistence harvest. Based on this information, comparisons of inseason subsistence catch information can be made among weeks, within a year, and among years (Tables 2 through 5; Appendix E1–E2). If the majority of interviewed fishers rate fishing as 'Very Good' for a given species and week, this may indicate that a particular run

is performing well for that time. Likewise, if the majority of interviewed fishers rate subsistence fishing as being 'Poor', this may indicate a run is performing poorly for that time. Now that several years of catch monitoring reports have been collected, it is possible to compare responses among years. Used concurrently with Bethel test fish catch data, subsistence catch monitoring information can provide a general assessment on the abundance and timing of a particular run of salmon.

The majority of salmon harvested for subsistence uses in the Kuskokwim River are Chinook salmon (Figure 8). In 2006, the Bethel test fish index for Chinook salmon was the third highest on record; the indices for chum and sockeye were the second highest on record (Doug Bue, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Bethel; unpublished data²). The majority of families interviewed during 2006 inseason subsistence surveys in the Lower Kuskokwim area indicated that Chinook, chum, and sockeye salmon fishing were at least 'Normal' or 'Very Good.' The majority (greater than 60%) of interviewed fishers for each of the first 5 years of the survey reported Chinook salmon fishing as 'Very Good' for the first 2 to 3 weeks of the survey. In 2006, the sixth season of the survey, 0 families described Chinook salmon fishing during the first week of the interview period (week ending June 4) as 'Very Good' (Appendix E1-E2). Eeven families interviewed in mid June reported that high water levels and low temperatures were causing Chinook salmon to run deep and possibly affecting catchability. Chinook seemed to be few and far between and drift net success was below average. Five fishers reported that they would be switching to set nets in an attempt to target Chinook in shallower water (Appendix C2). Later, these low initial catches were attributed to a late run of Chinook in 2006. Similarly, in 2006, the Chinook salmon catches in the Bethel test fishery were roughly 4-5 days late. Additionally, surface water temperatures for the first week in June (measured by the BTF) were 2–3° Celsius below historical averages. Water levels at the USGS check station were also fairly high (Doug Bue, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Bethel; unpublished data).

During each year of this study, greater than 50% of families surveyed typically went fishing during the first 4 weeks of the survey. Because of the late arrival of Chinook salmon in 2006, no participating fishers were actively fishing during the first week of the 2006 survey (Table 2). When compared with run timing data from BTF, the 2006 inseason survey shows that surveyed fishers near Bethel are targeting the majority of the Chinook salmon run with emphasis on the leading edge of the run (Figure 9; Appendix E2). Bethel test fish catch numbers from 2001 through 2004 have estimated that 50% of the Chinook salmon run had passed Bethel between 17 and 23 June (Bue and Martz 2006). For those years catch numbers in the BTF and participation among interviewees in the subsistence fishery typically dropped off (Bue and Martz 2006; Martz and Dull 2006). In 2006, the 50% catch date for the Bethel test fishery was June 23, 1 day later than the next latest date in 2001 (Doug Bue, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Bethel; unpublished data). The average passage date for Chinook salmon in the Bethel test fishery from 1984 to 2003 was estimated to occur on June 21 (Bue and Martz 2006). Therefore, despite the late apparent arrival of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River in 2006, the date by which 50% of the run had passed Bethel as estimated by the BTF was only 2 days later than average.

In 2005, information from the Lower Kuskokwim subsistence catch monitoring project was an important factor in discontinuing the Kuskokwim River subsistence fishing schedule (Martz and

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² Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Bethel salmon drift gillnet test fishery project; information supplied by project leader Doug Bue.

Dull 2006). Likewise, in 2006, survey summary reports and a table of historical data were presented at each Working Group meeting during the survey period (Appendices C1–C7 and D1). Information from both the Lower Kuskokwim catch monitoring project and inseason run assessment projects such as the Bethel test fishery, were important factors in discontinuing the subsistence fishing schedule (John Linderman, Kuskokwim Area Management Biologist, ADF&G, Anchorage; personal communication). Historical information was also presented at Working Group meetings (Appendix D1). Only the weeks of June and the first 2 weeks of July during 2005 and 2006 were used in the comparison. This information, in conjunction with information from the Bethel test fishery, was used by ADF&G to determine if Chinook salmon abundance was sufficient to achieve escapement goals and amounts necessary for subsistence (ANS) use. At the June 15 Working Group meeting, ADF&G recommended discontinuing the subsistence fishing schedule for the Kuskokwim River after presentations from the Bethel test fishery and the Lower Kuskokwim subsistence catch monitoring project. After a period of deliberation the Working Group voted to unanimously support ADF&G's recommendation.

Chum, sockeye, and coho subsistence fishing descriptions from the inseason subsistence survey are difficult to compare among years because the number of interviewed families fishing vary, both from week to week and between years, during the majority of these runs. In 2005, the scope of the project changed to adequately index run timing and relative abundance of salmon through the months of May, June, and July. As a result, information on coho salmon subsistence was not gathered in 2005. Chum salmon fishing in the 2005 season was similar to the 2002 season by responses from interviewed fishing families (Appendix E1). Chum salmon catch indices from the Bethel test fishery were higher than any other year on record. The central 50% of the chum salmon catch for the Bethel test fishery occurred between the dates of July 03 and July 14 in 2006 (Doug Bue, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Bethel; unpublished data). One reason this may have not been reflected in the subsistence catch monitoring project in 2006 is that participation in the fishery by interviewed fishers dropped off considerably between the weeks ending June 25 (71% of participants fishing) and July 2 (9% of participants fishing) (Table 2). Comparing descriptions of sockeye salmon subsistence fishing for the same years indicates that sockeye salmon fishing during 2005 was generally better than the 2004 season (Appendix D1). In the week ending June 25 in 2006, 82% of 34 interviewed fishing families described fishing as 'Very Good', the highest percentage among all years. Similarly, 2005 sockeye salmon catches in the Bethel test fishery surpassed all years the project has been operational (Doug Bue, Commercial Fisheries Biologist, ADF&G, Bethel; unpublished data).

CONCLUSIONS

The mainstem Kuskokwim River is a corridor for salmon to access tributary spawning streams. Amounts necessary for subsistence are established on a drainage-wide basis. Lower river subsistence fishers have the opportunity to harvest fish destined for spawning areas throughout the majority of the drainage while fishers in the Middle and Upper River areas have access to fish that travel to tributary streams adjacent to, or upstream from, the areas that they generally fish. Therefore, fishers in the upper and middle portions of the Kuskokwim River might have fewer stocks available for subsistence salmon harvest than fishers in the Lower River. Management of the Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishery is especially difficult because of the limited information that is available during the course of the salmon runs. Incorporating information from an inseason subsistence monitoring program into a management process is

beneficial toward managing the Kuskokwim subsistence salmon fisheries. Collection of inseason harvest information early in the run is especially beneficial because run assessment information is limited to the Bethel test fish program, since salmon do not arrive at escapement monitoring programs until mid to late June and, in the upper Kuskokwim area, in July.

The program has been well received by the subsistence fishers interviewed each year, who appreciate the opportunity to provide information towards management of Kuskokwim River fisheries. The information gathered by the inseason subsistence catch monitoring project has become vital to both Working Group members and State and Federal managers in making fishery management decisions. In addition to providing information regarding fish availability, subsistence fishing effort, qualitative catch rates and subsistence fishers' perceptions on salmon run timing, the inseason subsistence catch monitoring program provides feedback from subsistence fishers regarding the subsistence fishing schedule, and subsistence fishing closures around commercial fishing periods. This forum provided an excellent opportunity to discuss subsistence fishing issues with fishers.

Information provided by the inseason subsistence catch monitoring program increased the quality and consistency of information obtained from subsistence fishers in 2005. The number and frequency of interviews of individual fishing families increased the reliability of the salmon catch information. In combination with other information, inseason subsistence catch information was used to aid the decision making process of inseason management actions. The weekly reporting process resulted in discussions of survey data from the lower Kuskokwim River Area, which drew comments from Working Group members and fishers from the Middle and Upper River areas where surveys were not conducted. These discussions allowed fishers living and fishing upstream of the survey area to be briefed on surveyed fishing family success in the Lower River area and allowed lower river fishers to recognize the difference in fish availability (particularly Chinook salmon) in the middle and upper Kuskokwim River. Specifically, discussions focused on the success of subsistence fishers during the month of June, the abundance of Chinook, chum, and sockeye in the Bethel test fishery, and discontinuation of the subsistence fishing schedule in the Kuskokwim River.

Historically, fishery managers collected inseason information about subsistence activities ad hoc from subsistence fishers. This project has increased the number and frequency of fishing family interviews and has provided a broader representation of subsistence salmon catch information that more accurately reflects the status of the lower Kuskokwim River salmon fishery than information gathered ad hoc. Inseason subsistence catch information was used in conjunction with other information (such as Bethel test fish catch indices) to determine inseason management decisions. Now that multiple years of information have been collected, information on an 'in progress' Kuskokwim River fishery can be compared to prior years' information. In this way, inseason subsistence catch information becomes useful in implementing fishery management actions directed towards achieving escapement goals, providing for a subsistence use priority, and to provide an opportunity for other fisheries. Timely evaluation of inseason subsistence catch information has the potential to increase the precision of the Kuskokwim River fishery management system by providing information that is used, in part, to assess salmon run abundance inseason.

RECOMMENDATIONS

During June, inseason salmon run assessment information is limited to the Bethel test fishery and is generally not available from escapement monitoring programs. Subsistence information from the lower river is beneficial in assisting inseason management actions.

We recommend that:

- 1. ONC includes a census of active and inactive fish camps and those surveyed each week to provide a better definition of the Lower Kuskokwim survey area and gather information on the number of camps that are actively used from a total number in the survey area each week (remain confidential).
- 2. Interview survey forms should be completely filled out during each interview.
- 3. Gear use trends should be noted in weekly and yearly summaries.
- 4. Technicians conducting the inseason subsistence surveys should insure each fisher has a subsistence catch calendar in their possession and that the fisher fills out the calendar on at least a weekly basis.
- 5. Fishery managers and Working Group members may benefit by accompanying technicians in order to become more familiar with the program. Any such expeditions will have to be prearranged with the foreknowledge and permission of the subsistence fishers who will be visited.
- 6. Technicians should collect more information on subsistence fishers' perception of water level for the Kuskokwim River during the first several weeks of June for later comparison with results from USGS gauging station at Crooked Creek in order to assess applicability of water level at Crooked Creek to water level in the lower river.

Modifications that may enhance the quality, and speed the completion of future reports include: having ONC provide completed data forms (modified to remain confidential) to ADF&G after the season in the event questions arise regarding details on weekly summary sheets, and allowing survey technicians to distribute subsistence salmon catch calendars to interviewed subsistence fishers.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.–District 1, Kuskokwim River, commercial fishing periods and subsistence closure hours, 2006.

				Total Hours of
Period Number	Date	Subdistrict	Hours Fished	Subsistence Closures
1	Jun 26	1A	6	15
2	Jun 28	1B	6	15
3	Aug 01	1B	6	15
4	Aug 03	1A	6	15
5	Aug 04	1B	6	15
6	Aug 07	1A	6	15
7	Aug 08	1B	6	15
8	Aug 10	1A	6	15
9	Aug 11	1B	6	15
10	Aug 14	1A	6	15
11	Aug 15	1B	6	15
12	Aug 17	1A	6	15
13	Aug 18	1B	6	15
14	Aug 21	1A	6	15
15	Aug 22	1B	6	15
16	Aug 24	1A	6	15
17	Aug 25	1B	6	15
14	Aug 28	Full District	6	15
15	Aug 30	Full District	6	15

Table 2.-Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence summary report, summary of salmon fishing, 2006.

Summary of Subsistence Salmon Information Collected by ONC Technicians ^a Chum Salmon **Sockeye Salmon Number of Families Chinook Salmon** Week Ending Very Good Normal Poor Very Good Normal Poor **Interviewed Fishing Not Fishing** Very Good Normal Poor Jun 03 Jun 10 Jun 17 Jun 24 Jul 01 Jul 08 Jul 15 Total ^b Average

Represents responses from the question "Compared with this time in a "Normal" year how were catch rates for salmon this week?"

b Represents the total number of interviews conducted during the survey year, most families were interviewed more than once.

Table 3.–Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon summary, quality of fishing report, 2006.

Week	Number		%	% Describing Chinook Fishing as			% Describing Chum Fishing as			% Describing Sockeye Fishing as			
Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Fishing	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	
Jun 03	22	0	0%	0%	0%	0%							
Jun 10	32	19	59%	32%	68%	0%							
Jun 17	36	30	83%	93%	7%	0%	60%	40%	0%	53%	47%	0%	
Jun 24	48	43	90%	79%	21%	0%	91%	9%	0%	19%	56%	25%	
Jul 01	46	14	30%	21%	79%	0%	71%	29%	0%	43%	57%	0%	
Jul 08	38	8	21%	0%	100%	0%	25%	75%	0%	38%	62%	0%	
Jul 15	26	5	19%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	
Total ^b	248							·					
Average	35	17											

Represents responses from the question "Compared with this time in a "Normal" year how were catch rates for salmon this week?"

b Represents the total number of interviews conducted during the survey year, most families were interviewed more than once.

Table 4.–Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence survey fishing gear use summary, 2006.

Summary of Subsistence Salmon Information Collected by ONC Technicians											
Week	Number of Families		Fishing with Only		Using Both		Fishing v	Using Both			
Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Driftnet	Setnet	Drift & Setnet	Rod & Reel	> 6" mesh	< 6" mesh	>6" and <6"		
Jun 03	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Jun 10	32	19	14	4	1	0	18	1	0		
Jun 17	36	30	25	0	5	0	24	1	5		
Jun 24	48	43	36	4	3	0	28	6	9		
Jul 01	46	14	12	1	0	1	8	5	0		
Jul 08	38	8	7	0	0	1	2	5	0		
Jul 15	26	5	3	0	0	2	1	2	0		
Total ^a	248										
Average	35	17	14	1	1	1	12	3	2		

^a Represents the total number of interviews conducted during the survey year, most families were interviewed more than once.

Table 5.–Kuskokwim River subsistence summary report, run timing, 2006.

Summary of Subsistence Salmon Information Collected by ONC Technicians												
Week	Numb	Chinook Salmon ^a			Chum Salmon			Sockeye Salmon				
Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Not Fishing	Early	Norma	l Late	Early	Norma	Late	Early	Norma	l Late
Jun 03	22	0	22	0	0	22						
Jun 10	32	19	13	0	8	11						
Jun 17	36	30	6	0	10	20	22	8	0	11	19	0
Jun 24	48	43	14	0	13	10	0	43	0	0	43	0
Jul 01	46	14	32	0	28	10	0	38	0	0	38	0
Jul 08	38	8	30	0	28	10	0	38	0	0	38	0
Jul 15	26	5	21	0	28	10	0	38	0	0	38	0
Total	248											
Average	35	17	20	0	15	13	4	33	0	2	35	0

^a Although Chinook arrived later than usual from previous years, their run timing was felt to be normal when taking the actual later date of river break-up into consideration.

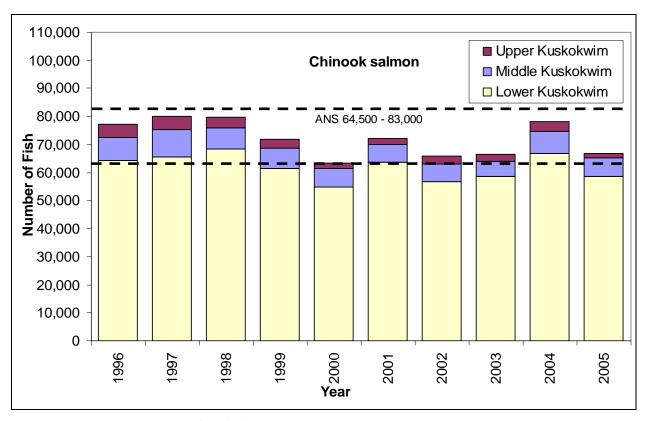


Figure 1.—Subsistence Chinook salmon harvest as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim River, 1996–2005.

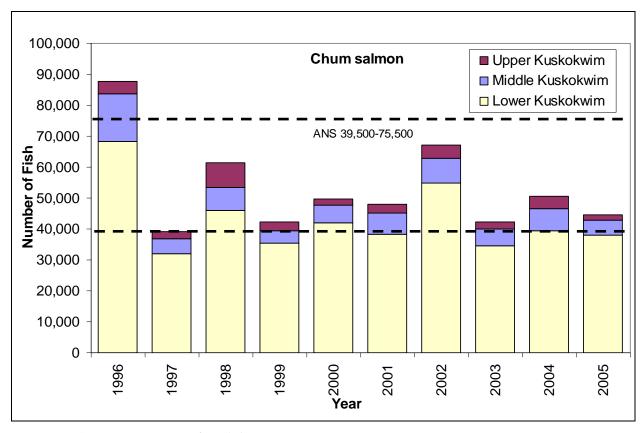


Figure 2.—Subsistence chum salmon harvest as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim River, 1996–2005.

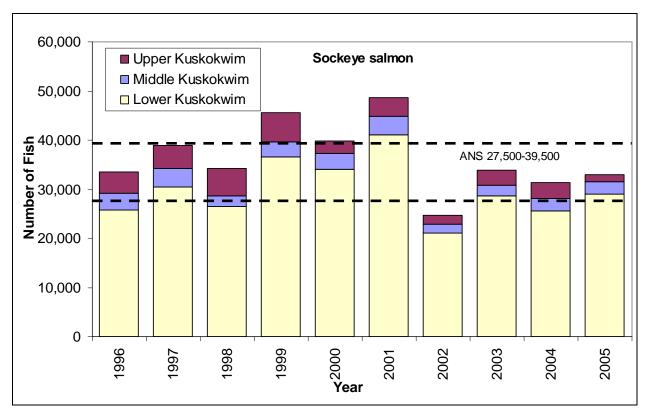


Figure 3.—Subsistence sockeye salmon harvest as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim River, 1996–2005.

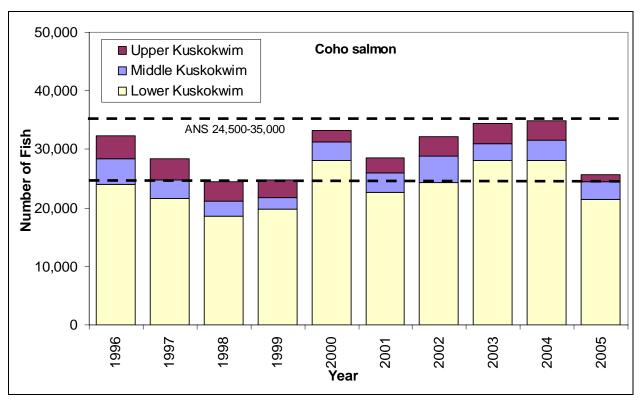


Figure 4.—Subsistence coho salmon harvest as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim River, 1996–2005.

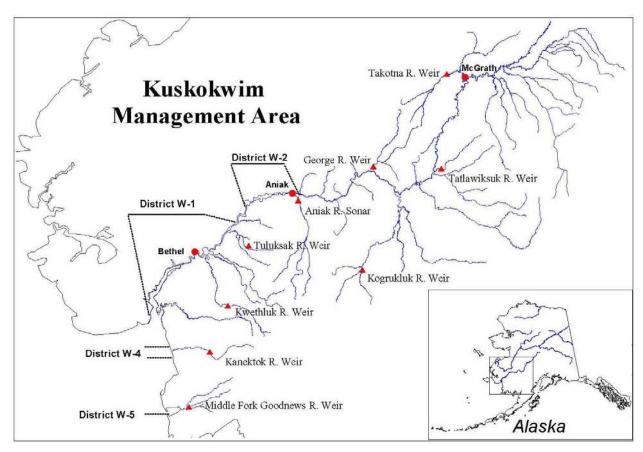
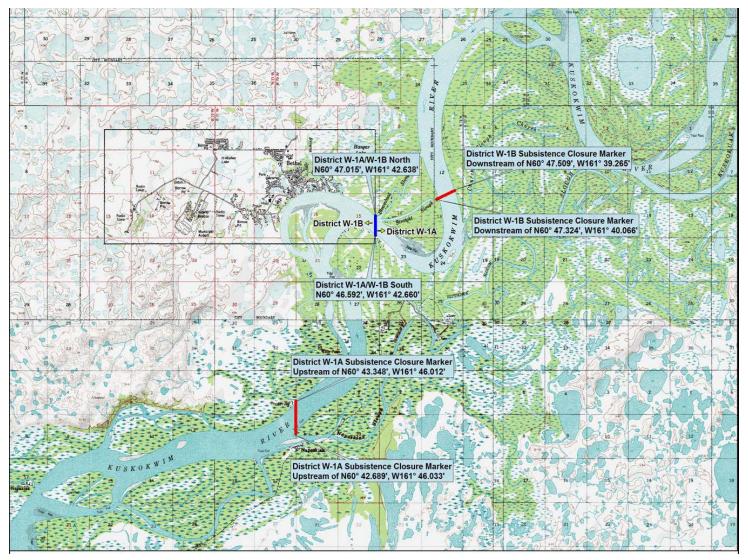


Figure 5.-Kuskokwim Management Area.



Note: Bethel Area commercial salmon sub-district W-1A and W-1B boundary and subsistence salmon fishing closure boundaries during sub-district W1-A and W-1B commercial openings (ADF&G 2004).

Source: Map not to scale. © 2002 DeLorme (www.delorme.com) 3-D TopoQuads®

Figure 6.—District 1, Subdistricts 1-A and 1-B.

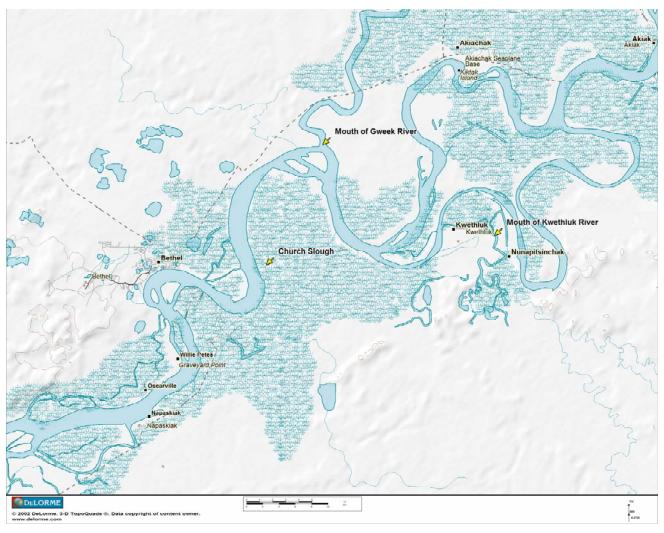
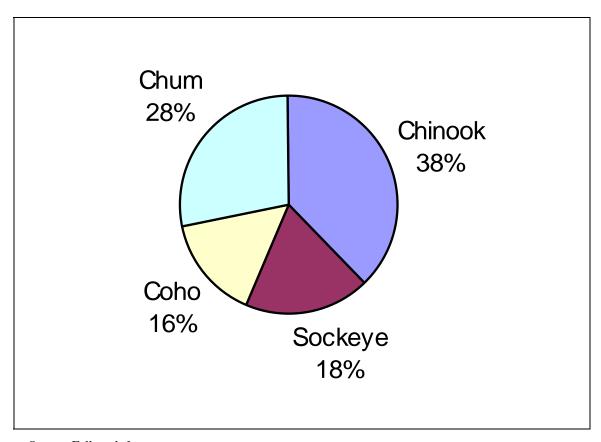


Figure 7.—Subsistence survey area, 2006.



Source: Fall et al. In prep.

Figure 8.—Composition of subsistence harvest by species as reported by postseason harvest surveys, Kuskokwim Management Area, 10-year average, 1996–2005.

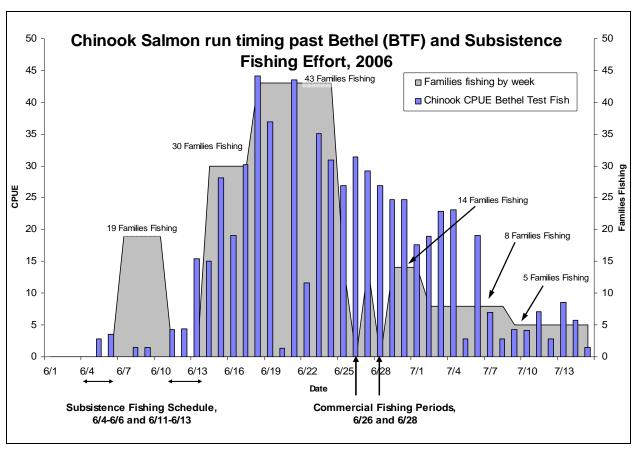


Figure 9.—Chinook salmon run timing past Bethel as estimated by CPUE in the Bethel test fishery, compared with fishing effort by week as shown by the inseason subsistence monitoring program.

APPENDIX A	A. KUSKOKWI	M RIVER SAL	LMON UTILIZA	ATION

Appendix A1.-Historical utilization of Chinook salmon in the Kuskokwim River.

	Commerci	al Harvest ^a	Subsistence	e Harvest ^{b,c}	Test-Fish	Sport Fish	Total	10-Year
Year	Annual	10yr Avg	Annual	10yr Avg	Harvest	Harvest	Utilization	Average
1960	5,969		18,887				24,856	
1961	18,918		28,934				47,852	
1962	15,341		13,582				28,923	
1963	12,016		34,482				46,498	
1964	17,149		29,017				46,166	
1965	21,989		24,697				46,686	
1966	25,545		49,325		285		75,155	
1967	29,986		59,913		766		90,665	
1968	34,278		32,942		608		67,828	
1969	43,997	22,519	40,617	33,240	833		85,447	56,008
1970	39,290	25,851	69,612	38,312	857		109,759	64,498
1971	40,274	27,987	43,242	39,743	756		84,272	68,140
1972	39,454	30,398	40,396	42,424	756		80,606	73,308
1973	32,838	32,480	39,093	42,885	577		72,508	75,909
1974	18,664	32,632	27,139	42,698	1,236		47,039	75,997
1975	22,135	32,646	48,448	45,073	704		71,287	78,457
1976	30,735	33,165	58,606	46,001	1,206		90,547	79,996
1977	35,830	33,750	56,580	45,668	1,264	33	93,707	80,300
1978	45,641	34,886	36,270	46,000	1,445	116	83,472	81,864
1979	38,966	34,383	56,283	47,567	979	74	96,302	82,950
1980	35,881	34,042	59,892	46,595	1,033	162	96,968	81,671
1981	47,663	34,781	61,329	48,404	1,218	189	110,399	84,284
1982	48,234	35,659	58,018	50,166	542	207	107,001	86,923
1983	33,174	35,692	47,412	50,998	1,139	420	82,145	87,887
1984	31,742	37,000	56,930	53,977	231	273	89,176	92,100
1985	37,889	38,576	43,874	53,519	79	85	81,927	93,164
1986	19,414	37,443	51,019	52,761	130	49	70,612	91,171
1987	36,179	37,478	67,325	53,835	384	355	104,243	92,225
1988 ^d	55,716	38,486	70,943	57,303	576	528	127,763	96,654
1989	43,217	38,911	85,323	60,206	543	1,218	130,301	100,053
1990	53,504	40,673	92,675	63,485	512	394	147,085	105,065
1991	37,778	39,685	90,226	66,375	117	401	128,522	106,878
1992	46,872	39,549	68,706	67,443	1,380	367	117,325	107,910
1993	8,735	37,105	91,722	71,874	2,483	587	103,527	110,048
1994	16,211	35,552	98,378	76,019	1,937	1,139	117,665	112,897
1995	30,846	34,847	100,157	81,647	1,421	541	132,965	118,001
1996	7,419	33,648	81,597	84,705	247	1,432	90,695	120,009

Appendix A1.—Page 2 of 2.

	Commerci	al Harvest ^a	Subsistence	e Harvest ^{b,c}	Test-Fish	Sport Fish	Total	10-yr
Year	Annual	10yr Avg	Annual	10yr Avg	Harvest	Harvest	Utilization	Avg.
1997	10,441	31,074	85,506	86,523	332	1,227	97,506	119,335
1998	17,359	27,238	86,113	88,040	210	1,434	105,116	117,071
1999	4,705	23,387	77,660	87,274	98	252	82,715	112,312
2000	444	18,081	68,841	84,891	64	105	69,454	104,549
2001	90	14,312	77,570	83,625	86	290	78,036	99,500
2002	72	9,632	70,219	83,776	288	300	70,879	94,856
2003	158	8,775	72,498	81,854	409	401	73,466	91,850
2004	2,300	7,383	80,065 ^e	80,023	691	857	83,913	88,474
2005	4,784	4,777	70,393 ^e	77,046	608	1092	74,697	82,648
2006	2,777	4,313	f		352	f	f	
10-yr Avg.								
(1995–2004)	7,383		80,023		385	684	88,474	

^a Districts 1 and 2 also includes harvests in District 3 from 1960 to 1965.

^b Estimated subsistence harvest expanded from villages surveyed.

^c Discrepancies in subsistence harvest numbers by area may be attributable changes in geographic area definitions over time.

^d Beginning in 1988, estimates are based on a new formula so data since 1988 is not comparable with previous years.

^e Preliminary estimate.

f Data not yet available.

Appendix A2.-Historical utilization of chum salmon in the Kuskokwim River.

	Commercia	al Harvest ^a	Subsistence	Harvest ^{b,c}	Test-Fish	Sport Fish	Total	10-Year
Year	Annual	10yr Avg	Annual	10yr Avg	Harvest	Harvest	Utilization	Average
1960	0		301,753 ^d				301,753	
1961	0		179,529 ^d				179,529	
1962	0		161,849 ^d				161,849	
1963	0		137,649 ^d				137,649	
1964	0		190,191 ^d				190,191	
1965	0		$250,878^{d}$				250,878	
1966	0		175,735 ^d		502 ^e		176,237	
1967	148		$208,445^{d}$		338		208,931	
1968	187		275,008 ^d		562		275,757	
1969	7,165	750	204,105 ^d		384		211,654	209,443
1970	1,664	916	246,810 ^d	203,020	1,139 ^e		249,613	204,229
1971	68,914	7,808	116,391 ^d	196,706	254		185,559	204,832
1972	78,619	15,670	120,316 ^d	192,553	486		199,421	208,589
1973	148,746	30,544	179,259 ^d	196,714	675		328,680	227,692
1974	171,887	47,733	277,170 ^d	205,412	2,021		451,078	253,781
1975	184,171	66,150	176,389 ^d	197,963	1,062		361,622	264,855
1976	177,864	83,937	$223,792^{d}$	202,769	2,101		403,757	287,607
1977	248,721	108,794	198,355 ^d	201,760	576	125	447,777	311,492
1978	248,656	133,641	118,809 ^d	186,140	2,153	555	370,173	320,933
1979	261,874	159,112	161,239 ^d	181,853	412	259	423,784	342,146
1980	483,751	207,320	165,172 ^d	173,689	2,058	324	651,305	382,316
1981	418,677	242,297	157,306 ^d	177,781	1,793	598	578,374	421,597
1982	278,306	262,265	190,011 ^d	184,750	504	1,125	469,946	448,650
1983	276,698	275,061	146,876 ^d	181,512	1,069	922	425,565	458,338
1984	423,718	300,244	142,542 ^d	168,049	1,186	520	567,966	470,027
1985	199,478	301,774	94,750	159,885	616	150	294,994	463,364
1986	309,213	314,909	141,931 ^d	151,699	1,693	245	453,082	468,297
1987	574,336	347,471	70,709	138,935	2,302	566	647,913	488,310
1988 ^f	1,381,674	460,773	151,967	142,250	4,379	764	1,538,784	605,171
1989	749,182	509,503	145,106	140,637	2,082	2,023	898,393	652,632
1990	461,624	507,291	131,470	137,267	2,107	533	595,734	647,075
1991	431,802	508,603	96,314	131,168	931	378	529,425	642,180
1992	344,603	515,233	99,577	122,124	15,330	608	460,118	641,197
1993	43,337	491,897	61,724	113,609	8,451	359	113,871	610,028
1994	271,115	476,636	76,949	107,050	11,998	1,280	361,342	589,366
1995	605,918	517,280	68,941	104,469	17,473	226	692,558	629,122
1996	207,877	507,147	90,239	99,300	2,864	280	301,260	613,940

Appendix A2.—Page 2 of 2.

	Commerci	ial Harvest ^a	Subsistence	e Harvest ^{b,c}	Test-Fish	Sport Fish	Total	10-Year	
Year	Annual	10yr Avg	Annual	10yr Avg	Harvest	Harvest	Utilization	Average	
1997	17,026	451,416	40,993	96,328	790	86	58,895	555,038	
1998	207,809	334,029	67,664	87,898	1,140	291	276,904	428,850	
1999	23,006	261,412	47,612	78,148	562	180	71,360	346,147	
2000	11,570	216,406	55,371	70,538	1,038	26	68,005	293,374	
2001	1,272	173,353	51,117	66,019	1,743	112	54,244	245,856	
2002	1,900	139,083	73,234	63,384	2,666	53	77,853	207,629	
2003	2,764	135,026	42,291	61,441	1,713	67	46,835	200,926	
2004	20,429	109,957	52,374 ^g	58,984	1,810	117	74,730	172,264	
2005	69,139	56,279	46,777 ^g	56,767	4,459	608	120,983	115,107	
2006	44,070	39,899	h		3,547	h	h		
10-yr Avg.								·	
(1995–2004)	109,957		58,984		3,180	144	172,264		

^a Districts 1 and 2 only; no chum harvests were reported in District 3.

b Estimated subsistence harvest expanded from villages surveyed.

^c Discrepancies in subsistence harvest numbers by area may be attributable changes in geographic area definitions over time.

^d Includes small numbers of small Chinook, sockeye and coho salmon.

^e Includes small numbers of sockeye.

Beginning in 1988, estimates are based on a new formula so data since 1988 is not comparable with previous years.

^g Preliminary estimate.

^h Data not yet available.

Appendix A3.-Historical utilization of sockeye salmon in the Kuskokwim River.

	Commerci	al Harvest ^a	Subsistence Harvest ^{b,c}	Test-Fish	Sport Fish	Total	10-Year
Year	Annual	10yr Avg	Annual 10yr Avg	Harvest	Harvest	Utilization	Average
1960							
1961							
1962							
1963							
1964							
1965							
1966							
1967							
1968							
1969	322	322				322	
1970	117	220				117	
1971	2,606	1,015				2,606	
1972	102	787				102	
1973	369	703				369	
1974	136	609				136	
1975	23	525				23	
1976	2,971	831				2,971	
1977	9,379	1,781				9,379	
1978	733	1,676				733	
1979	1,054	1,749				1,054	
1980	360	1,773				360	
1981	48,375	6,350				48,375	
1982	33,154	9,655				33,154	
1983	68,855	16,504			41	68,896	16,508
1984	48,575	21,348				48,575	21,352
1985	106,647	32,010			72	106,719	32,022
1986	95,433	41,257			196	95,629	41,287
1987	136,602	53,979			217	136,819	54,031
1988	b 92,025	63,108			291	92,316	63,190
1989	42,747	67,277	37,088		33	79,868	71,071
1990	84,870	75,728	39,659		61	124,590	83,494
1991	108,946	81,785	56,401		38	165,385	95,195
1992	92,218	87,692	34,159		131	126,508	104,531
1993	27,008	83,507	51,362		348	78,718	105,513
1994	49,365	83,586	39,280		359	89,004	109,556
1995	92,500	82,171	28,622		95	121,217	111,005
1996	33,878	76,016	35,037		315	69,230	108,365

Appendix A3.–Page 2 of 2.

	Commercial Harvest ^a		Subsistence Harvest ^{b,}	c	Test-Fish	Sport Fish	Total	10-Year
Year	Annual	10yr Avg	Annual	10yr Avg	Harvest	Harvest	Utilization	Average
1997	21,989	64,555	41,251			423	63,663	101,050
1998	60,906	61,443	37,579	40,044		178	98,663	101,685
1999	16,976	58,866	49,388	41,274		54	66,418	100,340
2000	4,130	50,792	44,832	41,791		46	49,008	92,781
2001	84	39,905	51,965	41,347	510	231	52,790	81,522
2002	84	30,692	27,733	40,705	228	26	28,071	71,678
2003	282	28,019	36,894	39,258	646	140	37,962	67,603
2004	9,748	24,058	32,433 ^d	38,573	742	400	43,323	63,034
2005	27,645	17,572	34,129 ^d	39,124	1,062	792 ^e	63,628 e	57,276
2006	12,618	15,446	e		519	e	e	
10-yr Avg.								
(1995–2004)	24,058		38,573		638	191	63,034	

^a Estimated subsistence harvest expanded from villages surveyed.

^b Beginning in 1988, estimates are based on a new formula so data since 1988 is not comparable with previous years.

^c Discrepancies in subsistence harvest numbers by area may be attributable changes in geographic area definitions over time.

^d Preliminary estimate.

e Data not yet available.

Appendix A4.-Historical utilization of coho salmon in the Kuskokwim River.

	Commerci	ial Harvest ^a	Subsistenc	e Harvest ^{b,c}	Test-Fish	Sport Fish	Total	10-Year
Year	Annual	10yr Avg	Annual	10yr Avg	Harvest	Harvest	Utilization	Average
1960	2,498							
1961	5,044							
1962	12,432							
1963	15,660							
1964	28,613							
1965	12,191							
1966	22,985							
1967	56,313							
1968	127,306							
1969	83,765	36,681						
1970	38,601	40,291						
1971	5,253	40,312						
1972	22,579	41,327						
1973	130,876	52,848						
1974	147,269	64,714						
1975	81,945	71,689						
1976	88,501	78,241						
1977	241,364	96,746						
1978	213,393	105,355						
1979	219,060	118,884						
1980	222,012	137,225						
1981	211,251	157,825						
1982	447,117	200,279						
1983	196,287	206,820				1,375	197,662	
1984	623,447	254,438				1,442	624,889	
1985	335,606	279,804				136	335,742	
1986	659,988	336,953				1,222	661,210	
1987	399,467	352,763				1,767	401,234	
1988 ^b	524,296	383,853				927	525,223	
1989	479,856	409,933	57,846			2,459	540,161	
1990	410,332	428,765	50,708			581	461,621	
1991	500,935	457,733	55,620			1,003	557,558	
1992	666,170	479,638	44,494			1,692	712,356	
1993	610,739	521,084	35,295			980	647,014	
1994	724,689	531,208	36,504			1,925	763,118	
1995	471,461	544,793	39,165			1,497	512,123	
1996	937,299	572,524	34,699			3,423	975,421	

Appendix A4.–Page 2 of 2.

Year	Commerci	ial Harvest ^a	Subsistence	e Harvest ^{b,c}	Test-Fish	Sport Fish	Total	10-Year
	Annual	10yr Avg	Annual	10yr Avg	Harvest	Harvest	Utilization	Average
1997	130,803	545,658	30,717		36,716 ^d	2,408	200,643	589,524
1998	210,481	514,277	27,240	41,229		2,419	240,140	561,015
1999	23,593	468,650	27,753	38,219	213 ^e	1,998	53,557	512,355
2000	261,379	453,755	35,670	36,716	2,828 ^e	1,689	301,566	496,350
2001	192,998	422,961	31,686	34,322	1,723 ^e	1,204	227,611	463,355
2002	83,463	364,691	34,413	33,314	2,484 ^e	2,030	122,390	404,358
2003	284,064	332,023	38,791	33,664	2,377 ^e	5,297	330,529	372,710
2004	433,809	302,935	35,735 ^f	33,587	2,259 ^e	7,096	478,899	344,288
2005	142,319	270,021	27,613 ^f	32,432	1,499 ^e	5,591 ^g	177,022 ^g	310,778
2006	185,598	194,851	g		e	g	g	
10-yr Avg.								
(1995–2004	4) 302,935		33,587		6,943	2,389	372,710	485,667

^a Estimated subsistence harvest expanded from villages surveyed.

^b Beginning in 1988, estimates are based on a new formula so data since 1988 is not comparable with previous years.

^c Discrepancies in subsistence harvest numbers by area may be attributable changes in geographic area definitions over time.

d Includes Bethel and Aniak test fisheries.

^e Bethel test fishery only.

f Preliminary estimate.

g Data not yet available.

APPENDIX B.	EXAMPLE	OF SURVEY	INSTRIM	TENT
		 		

Appendix B1.–Example of Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon fishing survey form.

Family N	Name: Lastn	ne: Lastname Firstname Community Fishca							Fishcar	mp Loca	tion			-											
Date fa	mily started	salmo	n fish	ing th	is year (month	, day)	-					Primary	y Subsi:	stence S	almon I	ishing <i>i</i>	Āreas							
What	are your	family	's sa	lmon	ı harve	st goa	als this	year ? (number	of saln	non)		King	Chino	ok,	(Chum .			Soc	keye " R	, ed "			
		1	Sa	lmon	Fishin	g Gea	r		Cor	npared v	with thi	s time in	a "NOR	RMAL" y	ear,		Doe	s the	salmo	n run a	ppear t	o be rui	nning ea	ırly, lat	e, oi
					This W	/eek		how were catch rates for salmon this week? normal? King Salmon Chum Salmon Sockeye Salmon King Salmon Chum Salmon							_										
Staff	Week					Fish	Very	g Salmo	on	Very	um Saln OK	non	Soc Very	keye Sa OK	lmon	Kir	ng Salm	ion	Ch	um Saln	non	Socke	ye Salr	non	
initials	Ending				than 6"		Wheel	Good	Normal	Poor	,	Normal	Poor		Normal	Poor	Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late
_	28-May																								_
_	4-Jun	-																							
	11-Jun																								
	18-Jun																								
-	25-Jun	1																							_
	2-Jul																								
	9-Jul																								
	16-Jul 31-Jul	1																							
	31-Jul											<u> </u>		Co	mments										
Staff nitials	Week Ending									Size	v fish ? e of Fish Drying co			ok healt	Veather a ny ? Fishing i	Fis	hing har	der this		s?					
	28-May										.,														
	4-Jun																								
	11-Jun																								
	18-Jun																								
	25-Jun																								
	2-Jul																								
	9-Jul																								
	16-Jul																								
	31-Jul																								
Were Wher	your fam did your	nily's fami	salm ly st	on h	arves ubsiste	t goal ence	s achie	eved ? for: K	Kin ing Sa	igs Imon	month, o	,	Chu	m	hum S	almon		eye	.,		ockeye	Salmor	n(month,	,	ı

APPENDIX	C. 3	KUSKO!	KWIM	RIVER	INSEAS (ON SUB	SISTENC	\mathbf{E}
SALMO	ΟN	CATCH	MONI	TORING	G WEEK	LY REF	PORTS	

Appendix C1.–Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 5, 2006.

Fishing ending the week of June 3, 2006.

				Using		Gillnets	Gillnets	Using
	Families	Using	Using	Both	Rod	more than	less than	Both
Families	Not	Only	Only	Drift &	and	6" mesh	6" mesh	more/less
Surveyed	Fishing	Driftnets	Setnets	Setnets	Reel	Only	Only	mesh
22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Compared with this time in a normal year, how are catch rates for salmon this week?

Chinook			(Chum		Sockeye			
Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Does the salmon run appear to be running early, late, or normal?

Chinook				Chum		Sockeye			
Early	Normal	Late	Early Normal Late			Early	arly Normal Late		
0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Chinook: Out of the 54 camps that are regularly visited on our survey list, 22 camps were available for contact reporting that they were getting ready to start their harvests and waiting on the return of the first Chinook. No families reported fishing as very good. No families reported fishing as normal. No families reported fishing as poor. As for comments about the return so far, it is still early and due to the late breakup the water level is still high and the salmon have not started running yet. There were a couple reports passed on by word of mouth that early fishermen have already caught their first Chinook of the year in their setnets. A couple camps commented on the water level and the first run of the year, reporting that the kings will be swimming deep and drifting might not be as successful as fishing with a setnet.

Chum: Fishermen felt it is still too early in the season to offer an assessment on the chum run for this weeks opening.

Sockeye: Fishermen felt it is still too early in the season to offer an assessment on the sockeye run for this weeks opening.

Comments: Efforts this week have been pushed into recruiting old and new ASL samplers as families prepare their camps for their harvests for the coming season. Kits have been hard to hang on to this year as for the prices in gasoline are on the rise more families choose to participate and understand what the data is used for. A busy week for fishermen and their families is on its way as for a busy week is in store for our surveys and distributing ASL kits in pursuit of data in the early run of the first kings. Observing the fishing activity on the river this weekend, there were 6 setnets out in our survey area.

Appendix C2.—Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 12, 2006.

Fishing ending the week of June 10, 2006.

				Using		Gillnets	Gillnets	Using
	Families	Using	Using	Both	Rod	more than	less than	Both
Families	Not	Only	Only	Drift &	and	6" mesh	6" mesh	more/less
Surveyed	Fishing	Driftnets	Setnets	Setnets	Reel	Only	Only	mesh
32	13	14	4	1	0	18	1	0

Compared with this time in a normal year, how are catch rates for salmon this week?

Cł	Chinook			Chum		Sockeye			
Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	
6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Does the salmon run appear to be running early, late, or normal?

Chinook				Chum		Sockeye			
Early	Normal	Late	Early Normal Late			Early	Early Normal Late		
0	8	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Chinook: As expected by fishermen last week, the Chinook have picked up during this weeks opening. 6 families reported the fishing as very good. 13 families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. 11 fishermen reported that due to the high level and lower temperature of the water this spring, the Chinook are swimming deep and few and far between making drifting not so successful this early in the season as previous years. Five fishermen that target the first of the run reported that due to the water levels they will be fishing with their setnets this year due to the sporadic catches of their drifts so far.

Chum: Fishermen felt it is still too early in the season to offer an assessment on the chum run for this weeks opening. Most fishermen surveyed are still using large mesh Chinook gear and report chum catches as only an occasional 1 or 2 fish. One fisherman reported using less than 6" gear and commented that the chums seem to be more plentiful then in comparison to this week in 2005.

Sockeye: Fishermen felt it is still too early in the season to offer an assessment on the sockeye run for this weeks opening.

Comments: Of the 32 families contacted, 13 families reported they had not fished this season and were still preparing camp and waiting for the peak of the run to arrive (expected during the coming week) before going out, to make the best use of limited time available. 11 other families on the survey route list were not yet available for interviewing and it is anticipated that most (if not all) of them are probably following the same pattern as the 13 that reported not fishing yet.

Nineteen families reported fishing during this weeks opening. Fourteen families reported using only drift nets. Four families reported using only setnets. One family reported using both drift and setnets and 18 families reported using only gillnets with more than 6" mesh. One family reported using only gillnets with less than 6" mesh. No families reported using both mesh sizes. Fishermen also commented that the early Chinook are small this year as in the start of 2005's season; and in catches this week noted that a greater number of small jack salmon were seen.

Appendix C3.–Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 19, 2006.

Fishing ending the week of June 17, 2006.

				Using		Gillnets	Gillnets	Using
	Families	Using	Using	Both	Rod	more than	less than	Both
Families	Not	Only	Only	Drift &	and	6" mesh	6" mesh	more/less
Surveyed	Fishing	Driftnets	Setnets	Setnets	Reel	Only	Only	mesh
36	6	25	0	5	0	24	1	5

Compared with this time in a normal year, how are catch rates for salmon this week?

Cł	Chinook			Chum		Sockeye			
Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	
28	2	0	18	12	0	16	14	0	

Does the salmon run appear to be running early, late, or normal?

Chinook				Chum		Sockeye			
Early	Normal	Late	Early Normal Late			Early	Early Normal Late		
0	10	20	22	8	0	11	19	0	

Chinook: As expected by fishermen last week, the Chinook have picked up during this weeks opening. 28 families reported the fishing as very good. Two families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. Four families are all finished with their Chinook salmon harvests. Five families are finished with drying but are going to go out again for canning, and freezing. Twenty families reported the peak of the run coming a week late but plentiful in catch rates. Eight fishermen reported that the Chinook so far this year are larger on average than the previous few years.

Chum: Eighteen families reported the fishing as very good. Twelve families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. The majority of fishermen used larger mesh gear focusing on their Chinook catches this week. The 6 families that did use smaller gear reported many chums in the water this season. The 22 families reported the chums as early, while 8 families reported the run as normal.

Sockeye: Sixteen families reported the fishing as very good. Fourteen families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. The majority of fishermen used larger mesh gear focusing on their Chinook catches this week. Eleven families reported the sockeye as early, while 19 families reported the run as normal. Eight families reported that sockeye catches this year are better then last year around this week.

Comments: Of the 36 families contacted, the 6 families reporting they had not fished yet were still preparing camp or not ready to start yet this year. Four other families on the survey route list were not yet available for interviewing and 30 families reported fishing during this weeks opening. Twenty five families reported using only drift nets. No families reported using only setnets and 5 families reported using both drift and setnets. Twenty four families reported using only gillnets with more than 6" mesh. One family reported using only gillnets less than 6" mesh and 5 families reported using both larger and smaller mesh size gillnets.

Appendix C4.—Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, June 26, 2006.

Fishing ending the week of June 24, 2006.

				Using		Gillnets	Gillnets	Using
	Families	Using	Using	Both	Rod	more than	less than	Both
Families	Not	Only	Only	Drift &	and	6" mesh	6" mesh	more/less
Surveyed	Fishing	Driftnets	Setnets	Setnets	Reel	Only	Only	mesh
48	5	36	4	3	0	28	6	9

Compared with this time in a normal year, how are catch rates for salmon this week?

Cł	Chinook			Chum		Sockeye			
Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	
34	9	0	39	4	0	8	24	11	

Does the salmon run appear to be running early, late, or normal?

	Chinook			Chum		Sockeye			
Early	Normal	Late	Early Normal Late			Early Normal Late			
0	13	10	0	43	0	0	43	0	

Chinook: Chinook have continued running steady during this weeks opening. Thirty four families reported the fishing as very good and 9 families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported fishing as poor while 10 families predict the second run of Chinook to arrive next week and be larger on average in size. Three families have just started this week for their 2006 harvests and will be targeting their harvest goals next week. Twenty seven families plan on some small fishing effort next week for freezing and canning as their harvest needs for the season are nearing completion.

Chum: Thirty nine families reported the fishing as very good. Four families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. Seventeen families reported that there are many chums in the water. Eight families had no need to make the switch to smaller mesh reporting that there are higher numbers of larger chums this week.

Sockeye: Eight families reported the fishing as very good. Twenty four families reported fishing as normal and 11 families reported fishing as poor. Seventeen families are expecting the sockeye run to pick up next week and 11 families are planning on fishing next week to finish off their sockeye goals.

Comments: Of the 48 families contacted, there were 5 families not fishing this week. Four other families on the survey route list were not yet available for interviewing. Forty three families reported fishing during this weeks opening and 36 families reported using only drift nets. Four families reported using only setnets. Three families reported using both drift and setnets and 28 families reported using only gillnets with more than 6" mesh. Six families reported using only gillnets with less than 6" mesh. Nine families reported using both larger and smaller mesh size gillnets. As for the Chinook run timing, the run was considered later than normal in arriving this season. What most people observed was the Chinook were actually on schedule when compared to the date of the late ice break up.

Appendix C5.–Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 1, 2006.

Fishing ending the week of July 1, 2006.

				Using		Gillnets	Gillnets	Using
	Families	Using	Using	Both	Rod	more than	less than	Both
Families	Not	Only	Only	Drift &	and	6" mesh	6" mesh	more/less
Surveyed	Fishing	Driftnets	Setnets	Setnets	Reel	Only	Only	mesh
46	32	12	1	0	1	8	5	0

Compared with this time in a normal year, how are catch rates for salmon this week?

	Chinook				Chum		Sockeye			
Very	Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good Normal Poor			Very Good	Normal	Poor	
3	3	11	0	10	4	0	6	8	0	

Does the salmon run appear to be running early, late, or normal?

	Chinook			Chum		Sockeye			
Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late	
0	28*	10	0	38	0	0	38	0	

Chinook: Three families reported the fishing as very good and 11 families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. Out of the 46 interviewed, 40 were all done with Chinook. Overall everybody reported that the run of Chinook this year was good and there were no extra efforts made to reach their harvests goals, the weather was good for drying, and overall everybody is satisfied with the season.

Chum: Ten families reported the fishing as very good and 4 families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. The chums are still running strong and 5 families reported that the chums are showing coloration signs of spawning. Everybody on our survey list are all done with their chum harvests, with the majority of families commenting on there being too many chums by catch then previous years.

Sockeye: Six families report the fishing as very good and 8 families report the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. Reported this week was the expected peak of sockeye passing as predicted by the 17 families last week. Eight families reported getting their harvests in one to two drifts. Forty families were all done with their sockeye harvests.

Comments: Of the 46 families contacted, 32 families reported not fishing this week. Fourteen families reported fishing during this weeks opening. Twelve families reported using only drift nets and 1 family reported using only a setnet. No families reported using both drift and setnet. One family reported using rod and reels. Eight families reported using only gillnets with more than 6" mesh. Five families reported using only gillnets with less than 6" mesh. No families reported using both larger and smaller mesh sizes. Overall, the summer harvests for Chinook, chum, and sockeye are finishing as families focus on putting away their finished dry fish and wait for the run of coho to arrive.

Appendix C6.–Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 10, 2006.

Fishing ending the week of July 8, 2006.

				Using		Gillnets	Gillnets	Using
	Families	Using	Using	Both	Rod	more than	less than	Both
Families	Not	Only	Only	Drift &	and	6" mesh	6" mesh	more/less
Surveyed	Fishing	Driftnets	Setnets	Setnets	Reel	Only	Only	mesh
38	30	7	0	0	1	2	5	0

Compared with this time in a normal year, how are catch rates for salmon this week?

Cł		Chum		Sockeye				
Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor
0	8	0	2	6	0	3	5	0

Does the salmon run appear to be running early, late, or normal?

Chinook				Chum		Sockeye			
Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late	
0	28*	10	0	38	0	0	38	0	

Chinook: No families reported the fishing as very good and 8 families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. The Chinook run is slowing down, fishermen report catching 1 to 2 per drift by catch. All families surveyed are done with their Chinook harvests, concluding that this year's run was very good as no extra efforts were needed to reach harvest goals for this season. *As mentioned in previous report, although Chinook arrived later than usual from previous years, their run timing was felt to be normal when compared to the actual later date of river break-up.

Chum: Two families reported the fishing as very good and 6 families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. The chums are still running strong as of this week, with higher numbers of chums showing coloration signs of spawning. Everybody on our survey list are all done with their chum harvests, with the majority of families commenting on there being too many chums by catch then previous years.

Sockeye: Three families report the fishing as very good and 5 families report the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. The majority of families on our survey list are all finished with their sockeye harvests. Four families plan to go out one last time to get salmon for kippering.

Comments: Of the 38 families contacted, 30 families reported not fishing this week. Eight other families on the survey route list were not available for interviewing. Eight families reported fishing during this weeks opening. Seven families reported using only drift nets. No families reported using only setnets. No families reported using both drift and setnets. Two families reported using gillnets with more than 6" mesh. Five families reported using gillnets with less than 6" mesh. No families reported using both larger and smaller mesh size. One family reported using rod and reels. Overall, the summer harvests for Chinook, chum, and sockeye are over. Families are now focusing on putting away their finished dry fish and waiting for the run of coho to arrive.

Appendix C7.–Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence salmon harvest weekly report, Orutsararmiut Native Council, July 17, 2006.

Fishing ending the week of July 15, 2006.

				Using		Gillnets	Gillnets	Using
	Families	Using	Using	Both	Rod	more than	less than	Both
Families	Not	Only	Only	Drift &	and	6" mesh	6" mesh	more/less
Surveyed	Fishing	Driftnets	Setnets	Setnets	Reel	Only	Only	mesh
26	21	3	0	0	2	1	2	0

Compared with this time in a normal year, how are catch rates for salmon this week?

Cł	Chinook Chum					Sockeye				
Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor		
0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0		

Does the salmon run appear to be running early, late, or normal?

Chinook Chum				Chum	Sockeye			
Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late	Early	Normal	Late
0	28*	10	0	38	0	0	38	0

Chinook: No families reported the fishing as very good. Five families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. The 2 families that rod and reeled reported that there were many more Chinook passing the Y on the Kwethluk river than previous years. Everyone surveyed this season are done with their Chinook harvests, concluding that this years run was good and no extra efforts were needed to reach harvest goals for this season.

Chum: Five families reported the fishing as very good. No families reported the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. The chums are slowing down as of this week, with higher numbers of chums showing coloration signs of spawning. The two families that rod and reeled reported that there were many more chums passing the Y on the Kwethluk river than previous years. Everybody on our survey list is all done with their chum harvests, with the majority of families commenting on there being too many chums bycatch.

Sockeye: No families report the fishing as very good. Five families report the fishing as normal. No families reported the fishing as poor. The sockeye are slowing down as the run is nearing its end. All the families on our survey list reported being finished with their sockeye harvests and are thankful for how well the season went this year.

Comments: Of the 26 families contacted, 21 families reported not fishing this week. Six other families on the survey route list were not available for interviewing. Five families reported fishing during this weeks opening. Three families reported using only drift nets. No families reported using only setnets.

Appendix C7.—Page 2 of 2.

No families reported using both drift and setnet. One family reported using only a gillnet with more than 6" mesh and 2 families reported using only gillnets with less than 6" mesh. No families reported using both larger and smaller mesh size. Two families reported using rod and reels. All of the camps on our survey list reported being complete with their harvests for Chinook, chums and sockeye for drying, freezing, and canning. Everybody is happy with the season as harvest goals were achieved quickly and the salmon were plentiful. Three-fourths of the 54 families on our list are planning on fishing for coho when the run is here. Our efforts this week were focused on the collection of the final Chinook ASL/bio-samples from this season.

APPENDIX D. EXAMPLE OF LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER SUBSISTENCE CATCH MONITORING INFORMATION PRESENTED AT KUSKOKWIM RIVER SALMON MANAGEMENT WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

Appendix D1.—Example of Lower Kuskokwim River inseason subsistence catch monitoring historical information presented at Kuskokwim River Salmon Management Working Group Meetings, 2005.

Sullilli				tion Collected b				<i>C</i> 1	. C-1		C1	C-1	
	Week		ber of Fan			ok Salmon			n Salmon			ye Salmon	
Year	Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Not Fishing	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor
2001	Jun 09	16	16	0	6	6	4						
	Jun 16	39	ND	ND	18	15	6	1	19	15	13	24	1
	Jun 23	35	ND	ND	27	7	1	0	15	20	24	11	0
	Jun 30	40	25	15	8	7	8	5	12	8	19	6	0
	Jul 07	44	7	37	0	1	5	4	1	1	0	5	2
	Jul 14	44	6	38	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	4
2002	Jun 08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Jun 15	27	23	4	21	2	0	3	8	7	3	11	3
	Jun 22	33	25	8	17	5	3	12	9	3	2	10	10
	Jun 29	34	22	12	16	6	0	21	0	0	0	3	16
	Jul 06	34	5	29	0	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	5
	Jul 13	36	10	26	0	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	8
2003	Jun 07	18	9	9	7	2	0						
	Jun 14	33	24	9	22	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0
	Jun 21	48	32	14	30	2	1	1	0	0	7	18	3
	Jun 28	50	34	16	30	4	0	3	9	13	27	7	0
	Jul 05	45	21	24	16	5	0	8	13	0	16	5	0
	Jul 12	46	14	32	0	12	2	13	1	0	0	12	2
2004	Jun 05	31	10	21	6	4	0						
	Jun 12	41	37	4	27	8	2						
	Jun 19	35	31	4	23	8	0	4	27	0	4	27	0
	Jun 26	43	31	12	19	12	0	24	7	0	5	22	4
	Jul 03	44	22	22	3	17	0	10	10	0	0	13	7
	Jul 10	44	13	31	0	10	0	8	2	0	0	4	6
2005	Jun 04	34	12	22	0	12	0						

Appendix D1.–Page 2 of 2.

	Week	Num	ber of Far	nilies	Chinoc	k Salmon		Chun	Salmon		Sockey	e Salmon	
Year	Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Not Fishing	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor
2005	Jun 11	39	26	13	20	6	0						
	Jun 18	48	42	6	36	6	0	14	28	0	31	11	0
	Jun 25	48	34	14	25	5	0	19	15	0	28	6	0
	Jul 02	32	3	29	3	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0
	Jul 09	22	2	20	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
2006	Jun 03	22	0	22	0	0	0						
	Jun 10	32	19	13	6	13	0	0	0	0			
	Jun 17	36	30	6	28	2	0	18	12	0	16	14	0
	Jun 24	48	43	5	34	9	0	39	4	0	8	24	11
	Jul 01	46	14	32	3	11	0	10	4	0	6	8	0
	Jul 08	38	8	30	0	8	0	2	6	0	3	5	0
	Jul 15	26	5	21	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0

^a Represents responses from the question "Compared with this time in a "Normal" year how were catch rates for salmon this week?"

^b Only reports from the month of June and the first 2 weeks of July were used for comparison.

APPENDIX E.	KUSKOKWIM RIVI	ER INSEASON S	SUBSISTENCE
SALN	MON SUMMARY OF	FISHING REP	ORTS

Appendix E1.–Kuskokwim River subsistence summary report, summary of salmon fishing, 2001–2005.

	-	Number	r of Famil	ies	Chi	nook Saln	non	Ch	um Salm	on	Soc	keye Salm	non	C	oho Salmo	on
	Week			Not	Very			Very			Very			Very		
Year	Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Fishing	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor
2001	Jun 09	16	16	0	6	6	4									
	Jun 16	39	ND	ND	18	15	6	1	19	15	13	24	1			
	Jun 23	35	ND	ND	27	7	1	0	15	20	24	11	0	0	0	0
	Jun 30	40	25	15	8	7	8	5	12	8	19	6	0	0	0	0
	Jul 07	44	7	37	0	1	5	4	1	1	0	5	2	0	0	0
	Jul 14	44	6	38	0	0	4	4	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
	Jul 21	44	0	44	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Jul 28	44	9	35	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
	Aug 04	42	20	22				0	1	17				18	2	0
	Aug 11	37	3	34				0	0	0				2	1	0
	Aug 18	37	3	34				0	0	3				1	2	0
	Aug 25	37	3	34				0	0	3				3	0	0
Total ^b		459														
Average		38	9	29	8	5	4	2	6	7	9	8	1	3	1	0
2002	Jun 08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Jun 15	27	23	4	21	2	0	3	8	7	3	11	3			
	Jun 22	33	25	8	17	5	3	12	9	3	2	10	10			
	Jun 29	34	22	12	16	6	0	21	0	0	0	3	16			
	Jul 06	34	5	29	0	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	5			
	Jul 13	36	10	26	0	3	5	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
	Jul 20	40	9	31	0	9	0	1	7	1	0	0	9	0	0	0
	Jul 27	35	31	4	0	31	0	0	31	0	0	31	0	9	22	0
	Aug 03	37	13	24	0	0	0	0	10	2	0	0	0	9	4	0
	Aug 10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total ^b		276														
Average		35	17	17	7	7	1	6	8	2	1	7	6	5	7	0
2003	Jun 07	18	9	9	7	2	0									
	Jun 14	33	24	9	22	2	0	0	2	0	0	3	0			

Appendix E1.–Page 2 of 3.

		Number	r of Famil	ies	Chi	nook Saln	non	Cł	num Salm	on	Soc	keye Salm	on	Coho Salmon		
	Week			Not	Very			Very			Very			Very		
Year	Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Fishing	Good	Normal	Poor	•	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor	•	Normal	Poor
2003	Jun 21	48	32	14	30	2	1	1	0	0	7	18	3			
	Jun 28	50	34	16	30	4	0	3	9	13	27	7	0			
	Jul 05	45	21	24	16	5	0	8	13	0	16	5	0			
	Jul 12	46	14	32	0	12	2	13	1	0	0	12	2			
	Jul 19	48	5	43	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	2	3	0
	Jul 26	48	7	41	0	7	0	4	3	0	0	7	0	6	1	0
	Aug 09	49	11	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0
	Aug 16	48	10	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	0
Total ^b		433														
Average		43	17	26	11	4	0	4	3	1	6	6	1	7	2	0
2004	Jun 05	31	10	21	6	4	0									•
	Jun 12	41	37	4	27	8	2									
	Jun 19	35	31	4	23	8	0	4	27	0	4	27	0			
	Jun 26	43	31	12	19	12	0	24	7	0	5	22	4			
	Jul 03	44	22	22	3	17	0	10	10	0	0	13	7			
	Jul 10	44	13	31	0	10	0	8	2	0	0	4	6			
	Jul 17	35	6	29	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0
	Jul 24	46	8	38										0	8	0
	Jul 31	47	7	40										7	0	0
	Aug 07	58	22	36										19	3	0
	Aug 14	44	16	28										16	0	0
	Aug 21	52	8	44										8	0	0
Total ^b		520														
Average		43	18	26	11	9	0	9	10	0	2	14	3	8	3	0
2005	Jun 04	34	12	22	0	12	0									
	Jun 11	39	26	13	20	6	0									
	Jun 18	48	42	6	36	6	0	14	28	0	31	11	0			
	Jun 25	48	34	14	25	5	0	19	15	0	28	6	0			
	Jul 02	32	3	29	3	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	0			

Appendix E1.–Page 3 of 3.

		Numbe	r of Fami	lies	Chi	nook Saln	non	Ch	um Salm	on	Soc	keye Saln	non	Co	oho Salmo	on
	Week			Not	Very			Very			Very			Very		
Year	Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Fishing	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor
2005	Jul 09	22	2	20	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0			
Total ^b		223														
Average		37	20	17	14	5	0	9	11	0	16	5	0	ND	ND	ND
2006	Jun 03	22	0	22	0	0	0									
	Jun 10	32	19	13	6	13	0	0	0	0						
	Jun 17	36	30	6	28	2	0	18	12	0	16	14	0			
	Jun 24	48	43	5	34	9	0	39	4	0	8	24	11			
	Jul 01	46	14	32	3	11	0	10	4	0	6	8	0			
	Jul 08	38	8	30	0	8	0	2	6	0	3	5	0			
	Jul 15	26	5	21	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0			
Total ^b		248														
Average		35	17	18	10	7	0	12	4	0	7	11	2	ND	ND	ND

^a Represents responses from the question "Compared with this time in a "Normal" year how were catch rates for salmon this week?"

b Represents the total number of interviews conducted during the survey year, most families were interviewed more than once.

Appendix E2.–Kuskokwim River subsistence salmon summary, quality of fishing report, 2001–2005.

						Describii			Describi			Describi	0	% Describing Coho fishing as		
						ook fishir	ng as		um fishin	g as		keye fishir	ig as			
	Week	Number		Percent				Very			Very			Very		
Year	Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Fishing	Good	Normal		Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor
2001	Jun 09	16	16	100%	38%	38%	25%									
	Jun 16	39	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND			
	Jun 23	35	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Jun 30	40	25	63%	32%	28%	32%	20%	48%	32%	76%	24%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	Jul 07	44	7	16%	0%	14%	71%	57%	14%	14%	0%	71%	29%	0%	0%	0%
	Jul 14	44	6	14%	0%	0%	67%	67%	33%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%
	Jul 21	44	0	0%	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Jul 28	44	9	20%	0%	0%	0%	11%	78%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	78%	11%
	Aug 04	42	20	48%				0%	5%	85%				90%	10%	0%
	Aug 11	37	3	8%				0%	0%	0%				67%	33%	0%
	Aug 18	37	3	8%				0%	0%	100%				33%	67%	0%
	Aug 25	37	3	8%				0%	0%	100%				100%	0%	0%
Total ^b		459														
Average		38	9													
2002	Jun 08	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Jun 15	27	23	85%	91%	9%	0%	13%	35%	30%	13%	48%	13%			
	Jun 22	33	25	76%	68%	20%	12%	48%	36%	12%	8%	40%	40%			
	Jun 29	34	22	65%	73%	27%	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	14%	73%			
	Jul 06	34	5	15%	0%	40%	60%	60%	40%	0%	0%	0%	100%			
	Jul 13	36	10	28%	0%	30%	50%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%	0%	0%
	Jul 20	40	9	23%	0%	100%	0%	11%	78%	11%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
	Jul 27	35	31	89%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	29%	71%	0%
	Aug 03	37	13	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	77%	15%	0%	0%	0%	69%	31%	0%
	Aug 10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total ^b		276														
Average		35	17													
2003	Jun 07	18	9	50%	78%	22%	0%									
	Jun 14	33	24	73%	92%	8%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	13%	0%			

Appendix E2.–Page2 of 3.

	<u> </u>					Describin	0		Describin	0		Describin	_	% Describing Coho fishing as			
	Week	Number		Damaam4		ook fishir	ng as		ım fishing	gas		eye fishin	ig as		ho fishing	, as	
Year	Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Percent Fishing	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very	Normal	Poor	Very Good	Normal	Poor	Very	Normal	Door	
2003	Jun 21	48	32	67%	94%	6%	3%	3%	0%	0%	22%	56%	9%	Good	Normai	1 001	
2003	Jun 28	50	34	68%	88%	12%	0%	9%	26%	38%	79%	21%	0%				
	Jul 05	45	21	47%	76%	24%	0%	38%	62%	0%	76%	24%	0%				
	Jul 12	46	14	30%	0%	86%	14%	93%	7%	0%	0%	86%	14%				
	Jul 19	48	5	10%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	40%	60%	0%	
	Jul 26	48	7	15%	0%	100%	0%	57%	43%	0%	0%	100%	0%	86%	14%	0%	
	Aug 09	49	11	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	91%	9%	0%	
	Aug 16	48	10	21%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	10%	0%	
Total ^b	7145 10	433	10	2170	070	070	070	070	070	070	0 70	070	070	7070	1070	070	
Average		43	17	0													
2004	Jun 05	31	10	32%	60%	40%	0%										
2001	Jun 12	41	37	90%	73%	22%	5%										
	Jun 19	35	31	89%	74%	26%	0%	13%	87%	0%	13%	87%	0%				
	0 011 19		01	0,70	, ,,,	20,0	0,0	10,0	0,70	0,0	10,0	0,70	0,0				
	L 26	42	21	720/	C10/	200/	00/	770/	220/	00/	1.60/	710/	120/				
	Jun 26	43	31	72%	61%	39%	0%	77%	23%	0%	16%	71%	13%				
	Jul 03	44	22	50%	14%	77%	0%	45%	45%	0%	0%	59%	32%				
	Jul 10	44	13	30%	0%	77%	0%	62%	15%	0%	0%	31%	46%	00/	1000/	00/	
	Jul 17	35	6	17%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	
	Jul 24	46	8 7	17%										0% 100%	100%	0%	
	Jul 31	47 58		15% 38%											0%	0%	
	Aug 07	58 44	22 16	36%										86% 100%	14% 0%	0% 0%	
	Aug 14 Aug 21	52	8	36% 15%										100%	0% 0%	0% 0%	
	Aug 21		0	13/0										10070	0 /0	0 /0	
Total b		520	10	0													
Average	Jun 04	43 34	18 12	35%	00/	1000/	0%										
2005	Jun 04 Jun 11	34 39	12 26	35% 67%	0% 77%	100% 23%	0% 0%										
	Jun 11 Jun 18	39 48	42	88%	86%	23% 14%	0% 0%	33%	67%	0%	74%	26%	0%				
	Jun 18 Jun 25	48 48	42 34	71%	74%	15%	0% 0%	56%	44%	0% 0%	82%	26% 18%	0%				
	Jun 23	40	J +	/ 1 70	7470	1 J 70	U 70	30%	44 70	U 70	0270	1070	U 70				

63

Appendix E2.–Page3 of 3.

	2005 Jul 02 Jul 09 al b rage 06 Jun 03 Jun 10 Jun 17 Jun 24 Jul 01				% Describing % Describing Chinook fishing as Chum fishing as					% Describing Sockeye fishing as			% Describing Coho fishing as			
	Week	Number		Percent		IOOK HSHIII	ig as	Very	.iii 11511111 <u>3</u>	g as	Very	eye iisiiii	ig as	Very	no nsimig	, as
Year	Ending	Interviewed	Fishing	Fishing	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor	Good	Normal	Poor
2005	Jul 02	32	3	9%	100%	0%	0%	67%	33%	0%	100%	0%	0%			
	Jul 09	22	2	9%	0%	100%	0%	50%	50%	0%	50%	50%	0%			
Total ^b		223														
Average		37	20	0												
2006	Jun 03	22	0	0%	0%	0%	0%									
	Jun 10	32	19	59%	32%	68%	0%	0%	0%	0%						
	Jun 17	36	30	83%	93%	7%	0%	60%	40%	0%	53%	47%	0%			
	Jun 24	48	43	90%	79%	21%	0%	91%	9%	0%	19%	56%	25%			
	Jul 01	46	14	30%	21%	79%	0%	71%	29%	0%	43%	57%	0%			
	Jul 08	38	8	21%	0%	100%	0%	25%	75%	0%	38%	62%	0%			
	Jul 15	26	5	19%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%			
Total ^b		248														
Average		35	17													

^a Represents responses from the question "Compared with this time in a "Normal" year how were catch rates for salmon this week?"

b Represents the total number of interviews conducted during the survey year, most families were interviewed more than once.